The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869. NUMBER 326.

WASHINGTON.

Opinion of the Dyer Court of Inquiry.

Failure to Substantiate the Charges Against General Dyer.

Five Thousand Applicants for Removal of Political Disabilities.

How and Simple Form of Application for Increased Pension.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

THE DENTED CASE.

The Judiciary Committee had its first meeting today upon the Dented case, the question of taking a Southern trip came up, and strong objections were urged against it upon the grounds of its uselessness, heat, weather and the season of the year. It was finally decided to examine the large mass of evidence already taken, so as to see if the case could not be decided from the material of the case, the committee have no apparent desire to make a Southern trip, and so the question of it will may be decided here.

OPINION OF THE DYER COURT MARTIAL.

There is much talk in military circles to-day over the publication of a portion of the opinion of the Dyer Court. It contains a very careful review of all the charges made by the Joint Committee of Congress, founded upon sworn testimony and cross-examination of witnesses. The high standing of General Thomas, and the President, and the General Rock, the Judge Advocate, gives more importance to the paper in the eyes of military men than any similar one issued for many years. The matter is summed up in a single sentence:

"That no further proceedings are necessary in the matter of complaints against General Dyer."

AN ARMY OF THE POLITICALLY DISABLED.

The Clerk of the Reconstruction Committee has been busy for some time in filling applications received from the length for the removal of political disabilities. There are at present about five thousand, over half of which have been examined. As yet scarcely one has been found in which the person making the application did not apply before to retain office or to be enabled to accept one.

REVENUE OFFICE CIRCULAR PREPARING.

The Commissioner of Pensions is preparing a circular letter, simplifying the form of application for increased pension under the act of July, 1867. The letter gives very full directions, contains all the needed blank forms and calls the special attention of all interested to the provisions of the seventh section of the act named.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Postmaster General has announced that he will not appoint special mail agents for China and Japan, but that for the little service of that character necessary to be performed, he will try to make arrangements for Consuls to attend to it.

POLITICAL REPORTS.

Senator Drake had an interview to-day with Commissioner Delano in regard to Major Mann, Superintendent of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, efforts being been made by interested parties to procure his removal. The representations of the Senator appear to have put an end to them, and there is no probability that Major Mann will be removed.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARMY OFFICERS ORDERED TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Brevet Major General Samuel D. Sturgis, Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, has been ordered to the command in the Department of the Missouri. Brevet Major General O. L. Shepherd, Colonel of the Ninth Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Concho, Texas, Infantry, and Brevet Major General Charles J. Whiting, of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, has been ordered to join his regiment in the Pecos District.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General today directed the mails to be sent by the Brooklyn line of steamers from Baltimore direct to Brooklyn. The service is fortnightly each way. The mails in other parts of the country will be sent under existing arrangements.

CITY POSTMASTER.

Judge Edmunds entered upon his duties as City Postmaster this morning. His predecessor, Colonel Alexander, did not, as he stated he would, claim the benefit of the Civil Tenure Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT.

It has been concluded to appoint Mr. Lynch, of San Francisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Treasurer of the Branch Mint in that city.

DISMISSAL OF CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Preparations are being made by the Appointment Clerk at the Treasury Department for the dismissal, towards reducing the force of the Secretary's office. About fifty dismissals will probably take place.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Albert Sigel, of Missouri, Recorder of Land Titles for Missouri, and Gustave Javeck, United States Consul at Algiers.

TAX ON BICYCLE EXHIBITIONS.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a tax of five per cent must be paid to take charge of a child or make sweetmeats on board, and that a tax of one dollar and two days a 20 Gratuities.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK, OR ANY OTHER OFFICE WORK, OR WOULD BE WILLING TO LEARN A TRADE; HAS GOOD REFERENCES. ADDRESS A. H. HEALY, 191 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COMPANION TO OLD GENTLEMAN; HAS GOOD REFERENCES. ADDRESS A. H. HEALY, 191 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLESALE HOUSE, as an assistant bookkeeper, or in some other capacity; is a young man having had experience, and able to furnish excellent city references. Address H. M. T., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF THE City College, Dublin, desires an engagement in a respectable family as tutor or assistant teacher. Address D. E. D., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, who has had 15 years' experience, the 12 years of the same business; is accustomed to the care of books, and understands the business thoroughly. Address H. K. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, who has had a good experience in wholesale houses; is a good penman and accountant; can give the best of city references. Address H. K. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK AND BOOKkeeper, by a young man who has had some experience in the business. Address H. K. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale house, as clerk or in any other capacity; is a good penman and accountant; can give the best of city references

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869.

WHY MONEY IS DEAR.

Under the head of "Government Securities Hostile to Trade and Industry," the Philadelphia *North American* argues that "very much of the trouble about getting money for the regular purposes of trade" arises from the "immense sums invested in government securities and the fact that the interest on gold bonds is larger than can be legally obtained by loaning money on notes of hand."

So far as this intends to convey the idea that the subtraction of that portion of national wealth which was destroyed by the war increases the rate of interest on the remainder, it is undoubtedly true. We cannot hope to fire away several thousand millions of dollars in powder and ball, and destroy a million of productive adult male laborers, nearly a fifth of our entire force, and experience no diminution in the abundance of wealth, and no rise in its lending price, or rate of interest. But now that this wealth has been loaned to the government, and destroyed in the war, and mortgages on the future labor of the country have been given for its payment, and the American people have had more than the full result they expected to gain by it, in the preservation of the government, the abolition of slavery, and the restoration of the Union, it is not true to speak of the national debt as "locking up" capital, or keeping it "idle and dead," and depriving the industry of the country of its use. The money loaned to the government was not locked up, nor kept idle or dead. It was actively and furiously destroyed like property in a conflagration. All property is undergoing destruction more or less rapid in producing the various results to which it is put, and indeed its use implies its consumption. But the property destroyed in the war was sacrificed in the production of two intangible ideal blessings, viz., the union of the States and the freedom of all their people. These blessings may aid in future, in the production of material wealth, but at present the material wealth represented by the debt has been consumed in a manner not heretofore directly productive of any material wealth whatever.

Since the destruction of wealth occasioned by the war there has been no diminution in the capital of the country or increase in its selling or lending price by reason of the debt. Nor has the debt locked up a dollar of capital except the sum needed in the Treasury to meet the accruing interest. The sums collected from the taxpayers are paid to the bond-holder and expended by him in some way. The mere bond is not wealth or capital. It is only a promise to pay money. It locks up no money, because there is no money in it. The principal represents money destroyed by war. The interest, as fast as received, is expended or invested, or, if hoarded, the hoarder loses its use and profit, as he would of any other money hoarded. The existence of the debt, and the policy of the Treasury, have caused a reserve of about $160,000,000 to be kept locked up to meet the accruing interest. This is the only sum which is withdrawn from circulation by the debt, and this hoard the present Secretary promises to reduce by applying it to the purchase of bonds. A more direct cause of the high rates of interest which prevail, and of the locking up of money, will be found in the speculative condition of trade caused by the constant fluctuations in the value of our currency. Four weeks ago, with gold at 131, our dollar of paper currency was worth seventy-six cents in gold. To-day, with gold at 142, it is worth only seventy cents. How much it will be worth to-morrow is pure guess work. We know, in general terms, that its value is dependent on the price of our national bonds. But what causes in Europe and here will affect the price of our bonds no man can foresee. But, however our currency fluctuates in value, by the same measure but more slowly our crops, cattle, dry goods and every other product of industry fluctuate. It is as if we were measuring all these with a changeable yardstick, which varied an inch or two in length, according to the direction of the wind, or were weighing them with a sensitive pound weight that was lighter or heavier, according to the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere. This gives a speculative uncertain tendency to all values, and when values have such a character the monopolists who can control large capital will use it in buying up all kinds of property, crops, railroad stocks, currency itself, to hold against the expected rise, for there is always a rapid rise going on in something. The apparent reward of speculation being greater than those of industry, money is withdrawn from the production of wealth to the purchase of wealth already produced and to gamble in its rise and fall. This, the present occupation of thousands more of our people than ought to be, locks up capital in unproductive uses and helps to make it dear to all who want it for productive purposes.

This speculative condition must continue so long as the value of our paper currency is fluctuating, his value must fluctuate so long as it rises and falls with the credit of the government. It must fluctuate, therefore, until gold, and not the greenback promise of the government, is made the standard of redemption for our entire currency.

THE "QUORUM" QUESTION IN INDIANA.

We are sorry to see the Chicago *Evening Post* vindicating its impartiality at the expense of its judgment by accusing the Republicans of Indiana of violating the constitution of that State in their mode of passing the Fifteenth Amendment, and by contending, apparently without due examination, that the seceding Copperheads have the letter of the law on their side. The question of law turns on the point, "What is a quorum" of the Indiana Legislature? The *Post* and the Indiana Copperheads assume that *two-thirds of the members elected, or whose election is provided for*, are necessary to a quorum. But the constitution of Indiana does not say so. It declares that *two-thirds of each house* shall constitute a quorum to do business. Not two-thirds of the members originally elected, or whose election is provided for. Is it not plain that a member who resigns is no longer part of the house? Is not the very meaning and intent of his resignation that he shall cease to be part of the house, and shall thenceforth stand in the same position relative to the house as any citizen of the State who was never elected to the house? But, if he is not part of the house, then he is no part of the body of which two-thirds are required to make a quorum. The "two-thirds" is computed only upon the actual house, and that consists of the members who have not resigned.

For this construction we have the highest possible precedent, viz., the action of Congress under a similar clause in the National Constitution, sanctioned as it has been by the other branches of the government and by all the courts in the country. The constitution of the United States provides that "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the constitution." Here is the same expression, "two-thirds of a house." How has it been construed? In proposing an amendment to the constitution it is not only necessary that two-thirds of both houses of Congress shall vote upon it, but that two-thirds shall deem it necessary, i. e., shall vote for it. [illegible] This left, indeed, six Senators more than two-thirds of the whole number authorized by the constitution. But they were always more than six Democratic Senators, who, as such, voted against the submission of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments. The vote in the United States Senate on the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, for instance, was 33 to 11 nays, in a body, in which, with the [illegible] members who had been provided for. Now, if the two-thirds of the Senate who must "deem it necessary," i. e. vote *for* the submission of a Constitutional Amendment, include two-thirds of the number whose election is authorized, including resigned members as well as those still in office, then the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment would have required the votes of forty-eight members *for* it, whereas only forty-four votes were cast on the question at all, and of these only thirty-three votes were for it. According to the logic of the *Post*, the Fourteenth Amendment, instead of being submitted by the vote of two-thirds of the Senate, as required by the constitution, was submitted by three votes less than one-third. And yet not only Congress but all the Courts, State and national, and the Executive, Andrew Johnson, by public proclamation, assented to the legality of the vote by which the Fourteenth Amendment was passed, as being "two-thirds of the Senate in favor of the amendment." They could only do so by holding that resigned or seceded members are no part of a legislative body. And if they are not, then no objection remains to the validity of the vote just taken by either house of the Indiana Legislature. If that vote is not in accordance with the Constitution of Indiana, then the vote in either house of Congress, whereby the Fifteenth Amendment has been submitted to the Legislatures of the various States, is not in accordance with the National Constitution. But if the vote in Congress submitting it be lawful, the vote in Indiana ratifying it is just as lawful.

THE LABOR UNIONS AND THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Trevellick, who is styled the "Champion of the National Labor Union," in his lecture in this city on Saturday last, uttered a number of truisms, of some of which he made sensible, of others, very incorrect, applications. Thus he said that "if the workingmen did not attend to their own interests, some other person or persons would do it for them, and leave them out in the cold every time." He then, in answering the question, Who gave man the power to sell the earth while the toiling millions were asking for bread? said that it was by legislation at Washington and State legislation, and the reason why there had been such legislation was that the workingmen, instead of attending to their own interest, had left it to others. "The workingmen," he said, "had brought it upon themselves—they had not taken them (the legislators) by the throat and demanded their rights." Referring to England, Ireland and Scotland, where he said the soil was not owned by the people, he remarked that he "believed the broad acres of England and Scotland would revert to the people, if not by legislation, by cutting throats." Considering the fact that for half a century the actual settler has been at liberty to obtain a pre-emptive title to any public land in the United States, and that for the last ten or fifteen years any actual settler could select, free of cost, a homestead of 160 acres, and that this law is now in force, the complaint that any person is excluded from the public lands, who wants to go there, is rather far fetched. There never can be any monopoly of land in the United States; the whole real estate of this country under our social system is redistributed at least once during each generation, which we suggest, with all due deference to the "champion," is a better process than legislation or "cutting throats."

But the crowning point in this lecture to workingmen, was the imprecation upon gold, and the laudation of printed paper as money. The report of the lecture reads:

> "Unless the financial plan laid down by the National Labor Congress, was adopted by the United States, not one particle of a democratic republic would exist on this continent twenty years from now. If labor and capital together only produced three and a half per cent over that which the people eat and drink, and capital, by legislative authority, charged for its use from seven to fourteen per cent (as was the case in this country), how would it be possible for the producer would go down and the non-producer come up. The shackles had been knocked from the hands of the negro. The next thing to be done was to strike them from the hands of the white man and free him from his master, the bond-holding interest and money power of the nation. There was only one security for money, and that was the sovereign power of the Federal Government. Let it issue money for the people, and let that which is now going into banking institutions go into the pockets of the toiling poor. God forbid that ever a dollar of gold should circulate in America again. It was the monster which had robbed the poor of all nations. Rand by a few who controlled the currency, the toiling millions were made tributary to the holders. Money should be issued by the government for the people, and gold sold, as copper, iron and wheat, for what it was worth. He wanted greenbacks, stamped by the government, and known as American money."

It is the encouragement which workingmen give to absurdities like this, which enables crafty speculators to legislate themselves rich at the expense of those who work for wages. The idea that flooding the country with depreciated paper will emancipate the workingmen from any hardship they may suffer, is a repetition of a suggestion which has been tried over and over during the last four hundred years, and always with the most crushing disaster to that very class. There can be no law which will give to a piece of paper a value which it does not possess. In the time of Henry VIII., of England, there was a scarcity of money, and, at the suggestion of a "champion" financier, the coinage of shillings with only one-half the ordinary amount of silver was authorized. The effect was that in a few weeks it took two new shillings to purchase what one formerly did. Though the number of shillings in the country was vastly increased, yet the purchasing power and value of the money remained precisely what it was before. Yet at regular intervals from that day to this, in the form of brass, or copper, or paper, the same delusion has been maintained by blatherskites.

The present value of greenbacks consists solely in the national promise to redeem them in gold. As the prospect of that redemption approximates or recedes, so does the value of the greenback. If they were redeemable next Monday, and the government had the gold for that purpose, they would be worth 100 cents on the dollar. As it is, they are worth 70 cents. Two weeks ago, gold stood at 130; greenbacks at 77. In that time, the greenbacks, which are in the hands of the people, have depreciated seven cents in the dollar, or, in other words, the six hundred and fifty millions of currency now in circulation is worth less by $45,000,000 than it was two weeks ago. Upon whom does this loss fall? Not upon the capitalist, because his money is not in unproductive greenbacks, but upon the men who have received the money for their labor during these two weeks. The "champion" proposes to abolish gold, which he styles the robber of the poor of all nations, and place in the hands of the poor more irredeemable paper, having no ascertained value, and which, by a series of fluctuations, would soon impoverish the people, and eventually become utterly worthless.

The proper remedy for workingmen of every degree and station is to labor for a reduction of the cost of living; and this is only attainable by a reduction of the present excessive taxation on all articles of prime necessity, and by a return to specie payments. The workingman who shall successfully point out to his craftsmen that the tax which is levied under the pretence of protecting them from foreign competition is no protection, but is really consuming half of their earnings, and that an irredeemable and fluctuating currency is cheating them out of the other half, will, indeed, be a leader worthy to be styled not only the champion of labor, but the champion of truth and sound policy.

The solitary Copperhead paper remaining in this city devotes a column of its editorial space to proving that Fitch and Bright were improperly and unlawfully elected United States Senators by the Democratic Legislature of Indiana in 1857; and that "their election was clearly done in violation of the State Constitution." It also soundly berates the Democratic United States Senate for admitting them to seats. But it very decidedly errs when it states that—

> "A large portion of the Democratic press and of course the entire press of the opposite party, denounced that decision of the Senate as wrong, false, and revolutionary."

Nothing of the kind was done. On the contrary, the press, politicians and the rank and file of the Democratic party in Indiana, and out of Indiana, sustained and justified the manner in which Fitch and Bright were elected, and they would repeat it in that State to-morrow, if the opportunity against presented itself. If we remember correctly, the Chicago *Times* defended the election of Fitch and Bright, and elaborately argued that their election was lawful and constitutional; and we think the Detroit *Free Press* did the same thing. It is too late now for the solitary Copperhead concern in Cook County to "go back" on the precedent made by its party in the palmy [illegible] power and influence. But whether the Republicans of the Indiana House of Representatives ratified the Fifteenth Amendment in an irregular manner or not, the mouths of the Indiana Copperheads are closed, as their own example was followed.

The Democracy of Wisconsin are not, it would seem, in a sufficiently flourishing condition to be able to afford a quarrel in their own ranks; but, notwithstanding this fact, a lively row is in progress among them which bids fair to utterly demoralize their shaky organization. They have, it appears, a "Madison Regency," and it is feared that the State Central Committee, "for the purpose," as is alleged, "of playing into the hands of the regency and the great corporations which now overshadow the State as they did the Chief Justice matter," will not issue a call for a State Convention at an early period; and this apprehension causes a portion of the "unterrified" to become irate, and to say hard things of the regency and the committee, and to threaten dire vengeance upon their heads. The Appleton *Crescent*, of the anti-regency faction, declares that, if the committee shall fail to take speedy action in the matter of a convention, "we shall publish a call for the Union Democracy to assemble in State Convention, which we already know will be enthusiastically responded to from all parts of the State." "Go in," as the devotees of the prize-ring say, "and may the best man win."

Will the writer who periodically exclaims to us, "What becomes of all the pins?" kindly inform us what becomes of all the expeditions to Cuba that have been fitting out within a fortnight? The New York *World* saw two thousand fighting filibustering Cubans dine at a hotel in New York, just before leaving, with muskets on their shoulders and streamers flying for Cuba, and had minute rumors of numerous expeditions, ships, guns, and men to the number of 10,000, 8,000, 14,000, or whatever number might finish up the story to best advantage, all on their way to Cuba weeks ago. Yet not a man of these has landed. The *World* is really lying under an obligation to know what became of all these men. If it had counted 10,000 men when there was only one man, that would have been exaggeration. But to count 10,000 men when there are none, is a clear case of hallucination, which is a much graver moral offence.

The auction sale of real estate advertised by Clarke, Layton & Co., to commence to-morrow, has been looked forward to, for some time past, as an event likely to fix the prices of property on the southern and southwestern borders of the city for the time being, and to establish, as it were, a "base line" from which future transactions would take their departure. The sale has been advertised more extensively than any other similar affair since the old canal sales, and will probably attract purchasers from many distant points both East and West. The amount of property offered is very large, and the sale will test the elasticity of Chicago real estate, being the first large auction since the establishment of the parks and the completion of the Pacific Railway.

When the great steamboat fire occurred at Cincinnati, recently, the papers of that city thought that they had got ahead of Chicago at last; that they could beat us in disasters, if in nothing else. But they now acknowledge their mistake. The *Enquirer* says:

> "Chicago was not to be beaten by Cincinnati's big steamboat fire. So they got up a storm on the lake, blew all the 'mercantile marine' ashore, wrecked a large number of vessels, and left altogether, as big a sensation as ours of Wednesday morning."

Cincinnati had better give it up.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The General Association of the Congregational Churches of Illinois, will hold its annual meeting at Farmington, commencing on Wednesday evening, May 26. The opening sermon will be preached by President Gulliver, the last Moderator. As this is the twenty-fifth anniversary, appropriate services will be held on Thursday afternoon and evening. All delegates who pay full fare to Farmington on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road and its branches, will be returned free.

At Elgin, on Thursday last, a man named Throop, 70 years old, was thrown from a buggy and instantly killed. The horse, at the same time, broke its leg, which necessitated the killing of the animal.

At Mt. Sterling, a few days ago, H. L. Warrington, a constable, was shot at through his own window, while carrying a sick child in his arms. A few nights subsequently, his barn and stables were burned to the ground.

Prof. E. B. Brewster, a locally noted musician of Plano, died recently in that city. The deceased was the leader of the Congregational Church choir.

Paul Cross, a wagon-maker residing at Oswego, was thrown from a buggy in Joliet on the night of May 1, striking his left knee on a rock and knocking the knee-pan off. He was taken home, and died a week afterward.

A young man named Greene, committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn near Cottage Hill, Du Page County, one day last week.

The Rev. J. M. Stifler, of Upper Alton, will be installed as pastor of the Baptist Church at Nokomis, May 23. The Rev. Mr. Rugan, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Nokomis, has removed to Vandalia.

A chicken was born recently at Bloomington, with four perfectly formed legs—the difference between it an ordinary chicken being that it has a longer body than they have, the extra legs being placed behind the others that occupy their proper place, and in the rear of the hind legs were a pair of wings, not, however, so well formed as the legs. The mother evidently didn't like the appearance of her offspring, for she killed it shortly after its birth.

In Springfield, about a week ago, the infant child of Washington Irwin, fell down stairs, striking on its face and knocking out all its front teeth, four in number. A physician was called, who suggested the propriety of inserting the teeth again in hope of their growing fast. On searching, two of the teeth were found lying on the stairs, and two in the baby's mouth. A little examination showed where each belonged, and in a few minutes they were inserted, notwithstanding the struggles of the little sufferer. Before its hands could be fastened, however, it had jerked one out and thrown it on the floor, where in the confusion of the moment, it was trodden on; this one it was not thought proper to reinsert. The other three, however, have grown firmly in their places, and seem to be useful teeth.

IOWA.

A youth of 19, the only son of a resident of Charles City, Floyd County, has just taken up quarters at Fort Madison. Some time since, being in what he considered a dire want of $18, he got his father out alone, put a pistol at his head, and made the old gentleman fork over the amount.

The office of the Omaha *Times* is to be removed to Sioux City, and a daily paper is to be issued at the latter place.

Bashaw, Jr., of Muscatine, is to trot on the Long Island course to-day.

William Fox, of the North Iowa *Times*, is dead. Colonel Woods, editor of the Maquoketa *Excelsior*, has retired from that paper. Mr. W. S. Belden succeeds him.

DesMoines is to vote on the ale, beer and wine question on the 22d inst.

The Superintendent of the Street Railways of Dubuque has offered a prize of $5 to the driver who takes this month the greatest number of tickets and the largest amount of cash.

The Vinton *Eagle* describes a singular animal caught in the Cedar River, near that place. In length, it was, perhaps, eleven or twelve inches, with body and feet like a lizard, tail as of a fish, a breathing apparatus very much like the gills of a fish, and a broad flat head, resembling that of some varieties of serpents.

In November last John Taylor was summoned as a witness for the State against Michael Clancy, the murderer of Holden, and who escaped from the Davenport jail a few nights ago. Being unable to give bonds for his appearance when Clancy's trial should come on, he was lodged in jail, where he has been confined ever since. Inasmuch as Clancy has now escaped, Taylor has petitioned the Board of Supervisors for pecuniary compensation for "loss of time, suffering ill-treatment, and consequent ill-health," during his incarceration; and it is believed that the county will have to pay the amount.

The Des Moines *Register* says:

> "There has been a story started, and it is now going the rounds, to the effect that Governor Merrill has a presentiment of an early death, and is consequently in very low spirits, &c. &c. Now, the Governor, albeit, he has a conscience void of offence and is as well prepared to 'go hence' as any other good man, was never more alive than at present, and has no apprehensions of speedy dissolution nor any presentiments on the subject whatever."

WISCONSIN.

The petrified remains of some animal have been discovered at Manitowoc. No one seems to know what it is. It is about thirteen inches long, and its head is shaped something like a dog's.

MICHIGAN.

At Mason, a few nights ago, a little boy of Charles H. Chapman awakened the rest of the family by its cries for water. The child was found to be in great distress, which continued until the next night, when it died. Since then Mrs. Chapman and four of the other children have been similarly attacked, but are now better, and are likely to recover. A desire for water, which could not be satisfied, attended each case. The doctors are at fault as to the nature of the difficulty.

INDIANA.

There is to be a female college at Terre Haute with an endowment of $100,000. Three citizens of that place subscribed $36,000 of the amount.

An eighteen-year-old Terre Haute girl is the heroine of ten broken engagements to marry.

In Hall Township, Dubois County, on the night of the 8th, as a young lady named Garrison was returning home from a quilting party, she was attacked by a party of six boys and men, ranging from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, and beaten so badly, her clothes torn off her, and her person outraged. The criminals were arrested, but subsequently made their escape.

MINNESOTA.

Eva, a daughter of Mr. Ruggs, living near Austin, was killed, on Monday of last week, by being dashed against a gateway by a runaway team.

A boy named [illegible] ... [illegible]

A [illegible] went to work in a garden and dug a shallow hole at a spring spot in his yard to get water for the purpose of mixing a bed of mortar. The hole was a little over two feet deep, and filled with water. His son, two years old, while playing about the yard, fell into this place and was drowned.

The eleventh annual convention of the Minnesota Sabbath School Association will assemble in Winona on June 14.

J. H. Donaldson, of Farmington, has purchased Governor Marshall's residence in St. Paul. The latter gentleman will probably remove to the farm owned by him in Mower County, upon the expiration of his term of office.

Johnny Hanson, alias the St. Paul Pet, challenges any man in the State to fight him for the feather-weight championship, for $200 or $500 a side. Weight not to exceed 115 pounds.

Taylor and Harvey's steam saw mill in Buffalo, Wright County, was burned on the 8th inst. Loss, $4,000, and no insurance.

The colic is raging among the horses at Lake City. Without speedy relief, an attack proves fatal in nine cases out of ten.

St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis, is about building a new stone edifice, to cost $25,000.

MISSOURI.

Messrs. Hulett & Bradley, of Rocheport, on the 8th inst., caught a catfish weighing one hundred and thirteen pounds. In its maw, when caught, was a shovel-fish weighing four or five pounds, and a snake two feet long.

Orrin Wales, for more than thirty years a prominent citizen of St. Louis, died on Friday last, aged 76 years.

OHIO.

At Lancaster, the other day, two young men quarrelled about a lady, and agreed to fight a duel. The time for meeting was accordingly fixed, and the place; but the seconds wilfully misunderstood the latter, took the principals a mile apart, and kept them mutually waiting the arrival of each other for something more than a reasonable time, and then delivered them safely at home again.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Laramie *Sentinel*, speaking of the mineral prospects of Wyoming, says:

> "We have no desire to do or say anything to create any undue excitement, but we do wish to have the mountains west of us prospected. Geologists tell us that we have fully as rich mineral deposits in our immediate neighborhood as can be found south of us in Colorado, north of us at Sweetwater, or clear up in Montana."

Advices from Georgetown, Colorado, state that a daily paper, the *Miner*, is to be established there; and that the Equator mine has nearly $150,000 worth of ore out.

The Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph* is to be removed at once to Ogden, the junction of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Newport, last week, four houses were rented for the summer season at $4,000 each.

John Harrington, of Concord, N. H., invested $100 in the tickets of a "grand gift enterprise," and drew a blue-edged plate.

The managers of the New York Elevated Railway hope to have the entire road in running order by September next.

The number of paupers receiving relief in England and Wales at the close of January, 1869, was 1,030,977,—being an increase of 2 per cent on the number at the corresponding period of 1868.

A Philadelphian thus "poetizes" the Pacific Railway:

> "The mighty work at last is done,
> So speedily and brisk, Oh!
> And now in five days you can run
> From here to San Francisco."

At Cleveland, on Saturday, Ford. Hawley, of Rochester, N. Y., velocipeded fifty miles in three hours forty-one and a half minutes—the fastest time as yet made. The best mile was done in 3:30.

The Empress Eugenie appeared at one of her recent receptions with her hair dressed plain—that is, twisted into two plaits and brought round the head, fastening over the forehead with diamond pins. The fashion is spreading.

Cigar-smokers are in great apprehension over the prospect of the extension of the revolution in Cuba to the Vuelta Abajo region, where grows the tobacco from which are manufactured the Espanolas and Partagas.

"Quip," of the Boston *Post*, says that, after the passage of the liquor bill by the Massachusetts Legislature, a sequel to "Gates Wide Open" and "Gates Ajar" will be published, entitled "Bars All Closed."

A Parisian lorette had accepted a bill for 20,000 francs, and the day it fell due the bank clerk duly presented it. Mademoiselle regarded the paper, tore it into pieces and commenced swallowing it. The runner seized her by the throat, and a sudden cough preserved some evidences of the bill.

On a Kentucky railroad, recently, while a train was passing through a tunnel, a young man attempted to kiss a girl who sat in front of him, when she seized his hand and bit out a large piece. When the cars emerged the young man, wrapping up his bleeding hand, explained to inquiring friends how the "window fell on it."

A good deal of sympathy, mingled with some sarcasm, has been expressed in Paris lately, for an American family whose daughter was about to marry a Sicilian Prince,—the said Prince having turned out to be bogus. The trousseau was ready, and the princely coat of arms was already painted on the carriages; both of which superfluities are now for sale.

An old man recently eloped from a village in Mississippi with a girl of 15. The couple were captured at New Orleans. When informed at the police station that the old fellow had a wife and family already, "I know that," replied the girl, "but, you see, they don't treat him well, and he's got the rheumatism and the asthma, and he's got a failing in the back; and you see, sir, I sorter pitied him, and so he and me concluded we'd come away and live by ourselves."

The editor of the *Inland Empire*, printed in the White Pine region, is in sore tribulation. He says:

> [illegible]

The portrait painters of Paris now represent the ladies whose likenesses they paint in the attitudes and costume of certain mythological characters painted by famous masters. "Leda" portraits are most in demand among the fashionable ladies. They are imitations of Correggio's famous "Leda and the Swan." A woman sitting to a painter for this kind of portrait lies *in puris naturalibus* on a divan, separated from the painter by a screen, but surrounded by mirrors in such a manner that the painter sees her image before him.

The editor of the *Giornale di Roma* has received the Pope's commands to compile a chronicle of the late festivities, with all the royal letters, messages, and telegrams of congratulation, and those of all public bodies and individuals, and catalogues of the presents sent to him in money, and objects of all sorts. When the chronicle is completed, 1,000 copies *de luxe* will be printed for the Catholic sovereigns, bishops, and other dignitaries who rejoiced with the Pope on the late occasion, and copies of less splendor will be sent to the numerous associations and individuals whose addresses or gifts reached His Holiness at the same time.

It is proposed to construct ships so as to readily furnish a raft by which the lives of the passengers and crew may be saved in case the vessel shows signs of foundering at sea. The plan is, to secure a portion of the deck to the ship's frame (two thick bands of India rubber being laid between to prevent leakage) by three stout bolts on each side. In the hour of danger, let the nuts be partially unscrewed, and, at the critical moment, let the bolts be knocked out. This portion of the deck, it is asserted, will then float off with its living freight, the bulwarks at each end affording some protection to the shipwrecked crews.

An extended series of experiments on such iron as is usually employed for rails in France, Belgium and Wales, has shown that the breaking strain, as tested by sudden blows or shocks, is considerably influenced by cold. Such iron exhibits, at ten degrees Fahrenheit, only from one-third to one-fourth the strength which it possesses at eighty-four degrees. The conclusion is drawn from these experiments that the only practical way to prevent railway accidents during cold weather is to slacken speed, or to give the rolling stock more elasticity by the employment of India-rubber springs.

A Providence, R. I., paper tells the following:

> "Old Billy Norton was a pretty good fifer when he was sober, in which condition we are bound, as a faithful chronicler, to say he was not often caught. The First militia company of Mansfield was not equal to the Seventh Regiment of New York in drill, and did not march with the precision of the First Light Infantry of Providence. One day, at muster, the first company had not distinguished itself by an unusual excellence of precision, and Billy, unusually tipsy, had led them to the same old tune, which he fiercely blew over and over again, while the straggling heroes followed after, 'making Virginia fence.' At last the gallant commander, sword in hand, stepped up to the fifer, and said, 'Billy, can't you play but one tune?' 'Give us some thing else.' 'I can play tunes enough,' said Billy, with drunken gravity, 'but you had better teach these stupid fellows to march to this one, before I give you another.'"

Illegality of Issuing Bonds to Railroads by County Elections.

The tax-payers of Logan County, Illinois, met pursuant to a call of Atlanta Township on Saturday, May 8th, in the city of Atlanta to express themselves in regard to the result of the recent election held in Logan County to issue $300,000 in twenty years bonds of said county, to the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad. The meeting was well attended, ten townships being represented. Several speeches were made denouncing the tax and the manner in which the election was conducted in certain townships, indicating a fraud on the taxpayers of this county. An association was formed, officers elected, and large sums of money pledged to investigate and defeat this attempted swindle. The committee reported that counsel had been employed, and it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the *Times* and TRIBUNE of Chicago.

Parties speculating in bonds take notice.

WM. P. HUNT, Secretary.

ATLANTA, Ill., May 10.

The Solar Eclipse.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, May 17.

Prof. Austin, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, with a number of his assistants, is now in our city for the purpose of establishing a new meridian line to be called the Springfield meridian. The Professor has found by observation that the line is 150 feet west of the centre of the new State House dome to be erected. One object for establishing the line is for the purpose of taking observations during the great solar eclipse, which will take place on the 7th day of August next. The eclipse will be total in this section of the State. The authorities at Washington will send a competent corps of observation, as this will be one of the most interesting eclipses that has occurred or may occur in the United States for many years.

The eclipse first begins on the earth at sunrise in the Pacific Ocean, east of Japan, in latitude 38 deg. 58 min. 3 sec. N.; longitude 128 deg. 37 min. 4 sec. W. of Washington. It becomes total first upon the earth in Siberia, at sunrise, in latitude 51 deg. 41 min. 9 sec. N.; longitude 166 deg. 26 min. 4 sec. W. of Washington. The eclipse is total at noon in Alaska, latitude 61 deg. 4 min. 9 sec. N.; longitude 65 deg. 16 min. 3 sec. W. The line of the total eclipse now runs south, grazing the coast near Sitka, thence running north into British America, and entering the United States near the origin of Milk River, longitude 30 deg. W.; thence through the southwest corner of Minnesota, and diagonally through Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River near Burlington, Iowa; thence through Illinois, just north of Springfield, and crossing the Ohio River near Louisville, Ky.; thence through the south west corner of West Virginia, and through North Carolina, just south of Raleigh, and [illegible] entering the Atlantic just north of Beaufort, N. C. [illegible]

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Proceedings of the Late Elgin Dairymen's Convention.

Addresses of Messrs. Willard and Eldridge.

Prospects and Profits of Dairying—Flavor of Dairy Products—Five Points of Practical Utility—Butter-Making—Views of Governor Seymour—Cheese-Making, Etc.

We have received a pamphlet of 160 pages, containing the proceedings of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, at their annual meeting, held in Elgin, on the 9th and 10th of February last, embracing the address of Hon. X. A. Willard, of Herkimer County, New York, and other accompanying papers read before the association. The proceedings are of an interesting character, discussing intelligently about every point connected with the manufacture of butter and cheese, but more particularly the latter. The address of Mr. Willard is one of marked ability. He is a gentleman who follows the dairy business from choice, and thoroughly understands it in all its parts and ramifications. For the benefit of our agricultural readers, we will try to give the leading points of the proceedings and address of Mr. Willard. Cheese and butter making in the Northwest, in accordance with the approved principles of science, are of very recent date.

Three years ago a few enterprising dairymen of Rockford, Winnebago County, and vicinity, met at that city and organized the association. At that time the manufacture of butter and cheese for market was in its infancy, in fact, scarcely known. This organization was the first to give it recognition as a distinct branch of agricultural industry. Since that day the business has spread wonderfully. From the best data that can be obtained, there are now in active operation over fifty factories, in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, which converts the milk of over 10,000 cows into cheese, and which ought to yield a product of at least 5,000,000 lbs. But this amount scarcely affords a needed supply for the city of Chicago alone, and there cannot be a doubt that ten times that amount will meet a ready sale in the West when the people become educated up to that point which permits them to understand the true value of cheese as an article of diet. Of this latter point we shall speak more fully before we get through.

Factory cheese-making, as many of our readers know, has become a leading agricultural interest in Northern Ohio, and several middle and southern counties in New York. This has been particularly the case in the large and rich counties of Oneida, Jefferson, Herkimer, Duchess and Orange, in the latter State. Notwithstanding that land in those counties is held as high as $75 to $200 an acre, cows from $50 to $100 a piece, and every other necessity for the dairy business equally high, yet the farmers in those counties find it much more profitable than any other branch of agricultural labor, and enter and pursue the business with the certainty of liberal returns.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that there are facts which should stimulate the growth of the business in the Northwest. Here we have every necessary material in greater abundance, at much lower prices, and generally of a better quality, than can be found in the older and partially worn-out State of New York, and we can conceive of no impediment that should arrest the spread of the business in those portions of the Northwest which seem suited to the dairy business. But we think our Northern farmers begin to understand this question, and we look forward to the time, not soon to arrive, when the Northwest will be shipping factory cheese to the Eastern States, and even to the Old World. New York factory cheese now stands as high in England as any of her own favorite brands, and finds a ready market in other foreign countries, even beyond her ability to supply; and we have the evidence of men who understand the business, and appreciate what they say, that Illinois factory cheese is no way inferior to that made in New York State, and may be early made to reach a marked superiority. But to the proceedings of the association.

THE PRESIDENT.

Judge Sylvanus Wilcox, of Elgin, was chosen President of the association for the year. In his address, in which he eulogized the farmers engaged in the dairy business, declaring it among the most honorable of all agricultural pursuits, he strongly combatted the theory which had become quite popular, that Illinois cheese was inferior to that produced in New York. He also severely censured the practice of Chicago commission men, in buying Illinois cheese, and branding and selling it as a New York product. After the organization was effected, Hon. X. A. Willard was introduced, and delivered his address. The address was quite lengthy, occupying over two hours in its delivery, and filling over sixty octavo pages of the pamphlet. We can give only a few leading points:

MR. WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

He said, we stand to-day on the threshold of great improvements. There never was a time, it seemed to him, in all the history of the world, when God, in his infinite goodness, has indicated to the agriculturist his ways of progress more plainly than now. The wonderful development of farm machinery; the application of steam as a motive power; the principle of associated labor and capital applied to the farm; the gathering of large bodies of farmers and dairymen together for the discussion of their industries; the discussion at farmers' clubs, and its widespread dissemination through the press; the inauguration of agricultural schools and colleges—all are significant of a higher hand urging us onward to develop a new era in agriculture.

The immense strides that are made from year to year in farm machinery may well fill the mind with astonishment. The great need of the country now is for teachers in agriculture—men who are in earnest and can infuse enthusiasm into the hearts of pupils—men who can clearly demonstrate that agriculture is the most intellectual, as well as the most ennobling of all callings—men who can impart the science of farming, and who will show the way to make farm homes pleasant, commodious, appropriate and charming; men who can introduce order, system and economy; and, most of all, tell us how to make farming pay; for farming cannot long be popular with men when it fails to pay.

Mr. Willard said he did not mean to advocate female field labor, such as is known among the lower classes in Europe, but would abridge one iota any female accomplishment; but he could see no objection to any man's daughter or sister taking her seat occasionally on the mowing machine, the hay tedder, the wheel rake, the sulky plow or cultivator, or in the dairy, where there is light farm machinery, where she can gain strength and health in the open air. He was confident females enjoy such things, and are much happier, stronger and healthier if they are taught that such work is not unwomanly, and the knowledge gained would be of immense service in after life, in assisting the father, brother or husband with suggestion and advice. In their education we did not give our girls a fair chance in the race of life. The majority of American farmers and girls do not like to make a choice of farming as a livelihood. The farmer's educated daughters of to-day prefer the town or city, and have little sympathy for the farm, and if they marry a farmer, often urge him to abandon the business for something more genteel. In England they have better tastes, where their women have more fondness for country life than ours. A well-bred English woman seems to take pride in the knowledge of business suited to her station. Lady Pigott, the wife of Sir Robert Pigott, has one of the most noted herds of short-horns in England. She has made it both a source of profit and reputation. A high-bred American woman can hardly understand such a taste, and regards it with intolerable disgust. He did not care to discuss this question. He only asked that farmers try in some way to make farming pleasant and interesting to wives and daughters, that farmers may have their sympathy and influence, without which all help it is hard to make farming successful.

The dairy interest is, perhaps, the most progressive branch of farm industry that can be named. It embraces the widest range of topics and most diversified employment of skill and intellect. The inauguration of the factory system, and dairymen's conventions, have stimulated inquiry and a desire for improvement which marks a new era in agriculture. The discussions and experiments of dairymen have so sharpened the intellect, that there is now no class of agriculturists so critical and exacting. They demand stubborn facts, in such a way that they can at once be applied to their business and turned into money.

PROSPECTS AND PROFITS OF DAIRYING.

Mr. Willard discusses these points at considerable length, bringing indisputable figures to bear upon the questions. The cheese product in 1867 was known to be the largest ever made. In America it amounted to 215,000,000 pounds, and in Great Britain to 173,000,000—total 388,000,000 pounds for the two nations. The English consumption that year was 409,000,000, and the United States consumed 180,000,000 pounds—a consumption of 589,000,000 pounds by the two nations—75,000,000 pounds more than the production. In other words, the two countries must import annually 75,000,000 pounds to meet the wants of the people. England supplies her deficiency from Holland; but America must be the source hereafter whence she draws her importations, as we produce an article greatly superior to the Dutch. England doubles her population once in forty years, but statistics go to show that English cheese consumption more than keeps pace with the increase of population. It is safe, then, to estimate the increased demand in England at from eight to ten million pounds. Statistics likewise show that the increased consumption of cheese in the United States, from increase of population, is about eight million pounds; so we have in the two countries an increase of sixteen million pounds per year, which is to be supplied by an increase of the dairy business. It is, therefore, very doubtful if we ever reach the limit of over-production. From these statistics it is pretty evident that there is no fear that prices will be more remunerative or enduring than the dairy.

FLAVOR OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

It is only recently that some of the true causes influencing the flavor of dairy products have attracted attention, and among these the question of clean, pure water for stock, has not been sufficiently appreciated. Milk contains 87 per cent of water, and it would hardly seem reasonable that the animal could overstep the laws of nature, and produce good milk from stagnant water, reeking with filth and abominable stenches. The question of bad-flavored cheese during hot weather, has been discussed year after year. Mr. Willard has taken pains to study this question with much care, and he has discovered to his satisfaction that one of the leading causes, is stagnant, putrid water. This fact Mr. Willard endeavored to impress upon his hearers with as strong language as he could employ. Water was designed by the Creator as the great purifier, both of the atmosphere and animate creation, but people should understand that the purifier must be of itself be pure, before applying it either externally or internally.

STABLES.

"Another point," said Mr. Willard, "on which old dairy farmers are in error, and which is the cause of great impurities in milk, is the bad construction of milking stables—badly ventilated, steaming with ammonia and other gases, filthy and perfectly stifling with emanations from decomposing matter. Follow the milk which comes from these places to the factory, and you will find it most offensive in odor and putrid. Clean-flavored cheese from such milk can never be made. By reason of this error we are losing millions of dollars annually in the dairy, and farmers do not know where the fault lies. The first thing to be secured," said Mr. W., "is a clean, well-ventilated milking-stable. Then let each milker take a pail of water and towel into the stable, wash the cow's udder, wipe it dry with a towel, and then proceed to milk. You will then have no filth dropping into the pail, and water is so cooling and grateful to the animal that she is quieted, gives down the milk at once, and will yield enough more during the season to pay the whole cost of milking. Further, never chop off a cow's tail to keep it out of the way. It is an inhuman practice—it deprives the animal of her main defence against troublesome flies. The better way is for the milker to have a rubber band with clasp, by which he can fasten the tail to the cow's leg during milking.

MILKING.

As previously stated, preparatory to milking, the teats ought always to be washed with cold water, employing a sponge in the operation. If the teats be tender, warm water should be employed. It keeps the teats in good order, and prevents inflammation. Moreover, the milk sometimes coagulates, and this stops up the passages, or the extremity of the teat is closed by a resinous substance, which must be removed before the cow can be milked. In both these cases the flow of milk can be restored by the prompt application of warm fomentation.

CONSTITUENTS OF MILK.

Mr. Willard next discussed some of the properties of the constituents of milk, and also experiments for separating whey from the curds, which we pass over, as they could not be understood by the reader, unless the details were given.

COOLING MILK.

Milk, as it comes from the cow, has a temperature of about ninety degrees, and if kept in this condition any length of time, air not freely admitted, it rapidly turns sour. Hence it should at once be reduced to sixty degrees, and then in a good dairy, with proper attendance, it may be kept good from twenty-four to thirty-six hours without turning sour. [illegible] once begun it cannot be stopped by any available means. This fact has been fully recognized, or practiced by farmers delivering milk at the factories, and the result is that it often arrives in a putrid condition. Mr. Willard describes the various plans for cooling milk. One device, originating in Canada, is to expose the milk to a current of air generated by fans worked similar to fanning-mills. This, he thinks, may be efficient, but requires extra labor in turning the mill, which farmers cannot always give. L. B. Arnold, of Utica, N. Y., has an apparatus somewhat similar, as regards the fan, but the mill is worked by weight. The machine is rather too complicated for practical purposes. The simplest device, he thinks, is that invented by Colonel Thayer, of Dunton, Ill. In regard to milk pails, Mr. Willard regards the tin pail encased in wood, as being a success. *Papier mache*, being inodorous, a non-conductor, and easily kept clean, may supplant tin. Mr. Willard said he wished to impress the following points in dairy management, as of the utmost practical utility, and the sooner they are adopted the sooner will dairy products reach a higher standard of excellence:

1. That no milk is good which is made from filthy, stinking water of sloughs and frog-ponds.
2. That no milk is good that comes from cows dogged or over driven, in hot weather, from the pastures to the stable.
3. That no milk is good that comes from cows pounded and kicked and cruelly beaten by brutal men.
4. No milk is good that comes from diseased cows—cows that have sores filled with pus, or that have udders broken, and running with corruption.
5. No milk is good that comes reeking with filth and manure from the stable.

BUTTER MAKING.

The question of butter making is becoming every year more and more important to the dairy interest, and the people generally. The cheese factories have been of great advantage to the butter-maker, since a considerable number of butter dairymen have been drawn into cheese dairying, and by this means the two interests have been equalized. The leading principles to be observed in butter-making are cleanliness and temperature. Experience has shown that a temperature of about 60 degrees, and not higher than 65 degrees, is most conducive to the rising of the cream globules; and the more uniformly the temperature can be kept at 60 degrees, through winter and summer, the more readily will the cream be thrown up. While the milk will be kept sweet, provided, the dairy is dry and property ventilated. On this account should the temperature fall below 55 degrees. In cooling milk for butter-making, this point is important. Every precaution as to habits of cleanliness, and the keeping from the milk and cream any article, plant or impurity which can, by any possibility, communicate a taint, should be rigidly enforced. Every article connected with the dairy should be treated in a similar manner, as there is nothing so prejudicial to new milk as being mixed with never so small a quantity of that which has become sour. Perfectly good milk is often spoiled in the churn, where the dairymaid has been negligent in properly cleansing it. When wood has once absorbed this milk taint, it is very difficult to eradicate it. During the process of churning, a certain uniformity of temperature must be observed, or the butter will become soft and spongy. The agitation of the cream should be regular—neither too quick, nor too slow. If the agitation is too quick the butter will make and unmake itself, before the churner is aware of it. If, on the other hand, the motion be too slow, the agitators in the churn fail to produce the desired separation of the component parts of the cream; and the consequence is, that, after a good deal of time spent in weary action, the churner is just as far from his butter as he was at the beginning of his labors. The best temperature for churning is from 55 to 60 degrees. It is only in this state that butter preserves that rich, nutty flavor and smell which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it. It is not necessary to taste butter on judging of it. The smooth, unctious sensation on rubbing it between the finger and thumb, as well as the richness of the quality; the smell indicates a similar taste; and the bright, glistening, cream-colored surface show its high state of cleanliness. When butter forms the churning should cease, and the butter be carefully taken out and cleansed from any buttermilk that remains in it. The best test that this operation has been satisfactorily performed is the running of fresh water from the butter, as pure and bright as when poured over it. The less butter is handled the better. Warm hands, however clean, will impart a taint to it. The ladle and butterworker should be used in all necessary manipulations. In packing, great care should be exercised in getting the right kind of tubs. Good white oak is perhaps the best wood attainable for butter packages.

Mr. Willard approves the establishment of butter factories, after the manner of cheese factories, because, with all the necessary appliances, and with the employment of skilled labor in manufacturing, a very fine quality of butter is generally secured. The annual make and consumptive demand for butter in the United States is not far from 500,000,000 pounds. At forty cents a pound, which is about as low as good butter can be profitably produced, the production amounts to the enormous sum of $200,000,000 per annum. It is thus seen what an immense interest this branch of the dairy business has become, and what a field it opens for prosperous dairying.

CHEESE AS A FOOD—GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S VIEWS.

Governor Seymour, who is President of the New York Dairymen's Association, in a recent address at the meeting of the association in Utica, said that cheese was twice as nutritious as beef. It contained all the elements of a perfect food in a condensed form, requiring no cooking, easily transported, and is the cheapest article of food now in the market. He thought cheese ought to be introduced into rations of the army and navy. An hundred pounds of cheese is more nutritious than a barrel of pork. The one can be packed and carried on horseback; the other must have wagon, team and driver to transport it. To transport the barrel, the brine is to be carried, and largely to the expense. Pork, too, is justly regarded with suspicion, but no objection of this kind can be urged against cheese. The Governor thinks it would be a good thing for the local authorities in cities, when the poor are to be provided for at public expense, and it would be a matter of economy, to distribute cheese liberally as one of the food supplies. It requires no cooking. The rich will always use cheese as a luxury, and it is a pleasant food, promotes digestion, and aids the assimilation of other foods. Cheese, he said, has been used in all the world's history. What our people now need is correct information in regard to the nutritious qualities of cheese, in the structure of the people, and education among the dairymen and the press of America in a tremendous power in the land, and it will sweep with irresistible force.

CHEESE MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Willard indicated that the higher we develop this art of cheese-making, and the more perfect the flavor and condition of the goods sent to market, the larger will be the consumption, and the more paying the business. The modern taste demands a cheese of some texture. The mellow under the finger, but yet of sufficient firmness to stand handling; of a clean, nutty flavor, melting in the mouth and leaving that delicious aroma that forces itself upon the attention of the consumer. The requisites for the production of such an article Mr. Willard lays down as follows: In the first place, the night's mess of milk will be in proportion to the use of the agitator, which, through the night, gently mixes the milk and exposing its particles to the atmosphere. In setting the milk high temperature should be avoided. It is an object for the cheese-maker to keep his milk out of the range of active fermentation, or induce decomposition, but flavor and aroma. It will be safer to set the milk at a temperature of 80 or 82 degrees to 84 degrees. After coagulation has divided the mass, it should be cut in slices, time for whey to subside. Then the horizontal gang of steel knives may be used, dividing the mass into cubical blocks. This will finish what is undertaken by the heating, and it should always be accomplished before any additional heat is applied. Heat follows in subsequent operations, but not for the purpose of "cooking the curd," which hardens it, but simply to expel the whey and develop a chemical change for breaking down the curd, so that it may be in a condition to be readily transformed into a mellow, nutty and palatable morsel. In cheese-making the work must not be hurried; what heat is required must be gradual, and gradual, giving the curds time to do their own work. The heat should never be higher than 100 degrees—98 or 99 degrees would give the best results. It is always best to draw the whey early, at the first sign of any perceptible acidity, since you cannot tell what agents you have to contend with. The curd should then be exposed to the air until the proper degree of acidity is reached. Curds should never be salted or put in press above a temperature of 85 degrees. Cheese is often spoiled by over-salting, as the curing process is checked and hard bars, checking the transformation never becomes perfect. The curing room should be kept at a temperature of 70 degrees; the walls should be filled with some nonconductor, such as straw or tanbark. There should be two or three divisions, with chambers in the ceiling above, and ventilators for conducting off moisture and gases. Every curing room should be provided with the means of heat. Hot water pipes running around the ceiling are the best; for at no time should the temperature fall so low as to check fermentation while the cheese is young.

MR. ELDRIDGE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Eldridge, of Aurora, followed Mr. Willard. He said without fresh, pure milk, it was impossible to make a No. 1 article of cheese. During the past season he had weighed every cheese taken from the press, and had discovered beyond a doubt that a variation of 15 degrees Fahrenheit in the temperature of the milk when received at the factory, would make a variation of 5 per cent in the yield of cheese. Milk brought in at an average temperature of 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, would yield 5 per cent more cheese than milk brought in at the average temperature of 80 to 90 degrees. There is little danger the milk will be kept too sweet or too clean.

Cows should be driven to and from pasture with great care, and should have comfortable quarters in winter, with plenty to eat and a good bed of clean dry straw. Milk drawn in a foul stable, amid the strong odors of the breath of the animals and the manure heap, will not obtain a clean, pure flavor.

A suitable milk pail is an important item. A wooden milk pail is a relic of past ages. Animal loss from their use will more than pay for tin ones in any dairy. Tin is the best and cheapest, and tin should be used every time. Milk should always be strained through a fine wire cloth strainer.

The best arrangement for cooling milk is a stream of cold water running round the cans from a spring. Water should be as high on the outside of the can as the milk is on the inside. Milk coolers should always be tin, and washed daily with a cloth or sponge, as scalding and rinsing does not take all the milk and fatty particles away.

As early as possible start for the factory with your milk. A delay of twenty minutes, with cans standing in the hot sun, will cause a loss on the quality of the milk. The cans should be full up to covers so as to prevent churning while in the wagons.

FERMENTED MILK.

The question of fermented milk was discussed in the association. Dr. Stone felt sure that rank clover frequently injures milk, and helps produce fermentation. Another source of fermentation was allowing cows to run with the herd while in heat. Not only their own milk becomes worse than useless, but they injure the milk of the whole dairy. Cows in that condition should be kept by themselves. No other stock, such as horses, colts or steers should be permitted to run with milch cows.

NEW USES OF CURD.

The President read an article on "The New Uses of Curd." The common curd, by the action of acids, is transformed into an adhesive substance, which is used as a combining agent of different colors. Such colors and dyestuffs were heretofore imported from France and other parts of Europe. Some years ago an establishment for the manufacture of similar dyestuffs was opened in New York, and is to-day in a flourishing condition. About two years ago the demand for this curd commenced in the West, and about five thousand pounds were consumed daily the past season in Chicago works, and twenty thousand pounds a day might be used if it could be had.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The association discussed many other questions of interest relating to cheese and butter-making, coloring cheese, patent machines, future markets for Western dairy products, &c., but we have not the room to give details.

Fruit Prospect in Michigan—The Codling-Moth—Lake Shore & Chicago Railroad.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 13, 1869.

As many of your readers are doubtless calculating the probabilities of a supply of fruit the coming season, I can assure them that the prospects are flattering for a large crop of all kinds. The sight that greets the eye in every direction is worth going many miles to witness. The orchards are arrayed in a wealth of blossoms that, to one unaccustomed to the sight, it is impossible to conceive of. The cherry and pear, covered in snowy blossoms, intermingled with the leaves of green, and those interspersed among the peach trees, covered with their pink blossoms, with the pretty reddish-brown twigs as a background, and here and there an apple tree with its red and white blossoms and beautiful green leaves, form altogether a picture that no artist could transfer to canvas. And then to ride for miles in every direction with the same picture constantly presenting itself, with a background of grand old forest trees, and the lake sparkling in the distance, but often close by, as we go along. It is this pleasant treat that is so soon to gratify the taste as well as the eye—is a scene well worth crossing Lake Michigan to view, especially with such steamers as are now on the route, viz., the *Comet*, of the Goodrich line, in charge of "Captain Napier," so long and favorably known to almost all his townsmen; and the propeller "Favorite," of the "Stevens" line, built for, and purposely for this route, and the rest are fine boats. Everybody is busy now, and the orchards are getting on their summer attire. The pruning-knife, having done its duty, is laid aside for the present; and the cultivator is turning over the earth, giving fresh vigor to nature in her efforts who amply repays the labor thus bestowed.

THE CODLING-MOTH.

But while man is thus aiding nature in her efforts, the various insects injurious to fruit culture, such as the "cut-worm," "peach tree borer," "curculio," "codling-moth," &c., are either busy, or soon will be, frustrating nature in her designs.

Efforts are now being made, and with a good degree of success, to prevent, if possible, the depredations of these insects.

At a recent meeting of the Fruit-Growers' Association, of this place, the codling-moth was a subject for discussion. And such was considered the importance of the subject, that a resolution was passed urging apple-growers everywhere to make a united effort to eradicate this pest from the orchards. And your correspondent was requested to call attention to the subject through the public press.

The insect in question is a four-winged moth or miller, that makes its appearance in June, or when the apples are the size of hazel nuts, and lays its eggs in the "blow" or end of the apple. This produces a "worm" which burrows into the heart of the fruit, causing it soon to drop from the tree. The worm soon leaves it, and ascends the tree and encases itself in a cocoon, from which is produced another moth. There are two broods of these moths, the first coming out in June, and the second the latter part of July. Now it must not be supposed that this insect is the same as that known as the apple-maggot, as this is generated from a two-winged fly, of which there is but one brood, making its appearance in August or September. It does not burrow into the heart of the apple, but confines itself to the external flesh. As yet the latter insect has not proved troublesome in this region.

David N. Brown, one of our oldest and most successful fruit-growers, has devoted much time to the study of this insect, and says it can be got rid of. His plan is simple, and as follows: Place rags in the forks of the trees, or tied around below the lower limb, and the worm hides itself therein. Every two weeks remove these and destroy the insect—he does it by passing the rags through a clothes-wringer. By this means, he believes, the insect may be eradicated; but it will only be by united, persistent effort on the part of all apple-growers. And as the time for action is near at hand, let every one aid in this effort, and thus secure the fruit that is now to so great an extent destroyed by this insect.

RAILROAD.

The survey is nearly completed for the first section of the Michigan, Lake Shore & Chicago Railroad, from this place, to connect with the Michigan Central at Three Oaks. The company will commence operations early next month, and push it through with all possible rapidity. It will, ultimately, be extended north, touching all important points on the lake shore, to Grand Traverse Bay.

L. P. B.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Tie up the Grapevines—Novelties—The Experiment Bread-Making—The Mexican Strawberry to be Tested—The Weather and the Crops.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 18.

TIE UP THE GRAPEVINES.

Several correspondents have inquired if newly planted vines should be staked and tied up. One of these writes, that he had set out five hundred vines this spring, and that some person stated to him that they ought to be staked at once, but he could not see the use of it the first year, and would like to know if such was the case.

Experience, which is the best school, has taught us that the vineyard should be staked without delay and the vines trained up as soon as they had made a few inches of growth, and from time to time during the season of growth. It is unnatural for a grapevine to trail on the ground, and in that condition it will make a much less vigorous growth than if up in the air, in its natural position. By all means, stake the newly-set plants and train the vines up.

They will make a much more vigorous and healthy growth, will be out of the way of the cultivator and the hoe, two implements indispensable in a vineyard. Vines that are well cared for the first year may be allowed to produce a fair crop the second year. In most cases this will pay the cost of the whole investment, land included. The books tell us a different story, and teach a different practice, but experience on the prairie has demonstrated a different state of facts. At Onarga, where we have some very successful grape-growers, they discard this old doctrine, and treat the vines on a more rational plan. It is grapes, not vines, for which they plant a vineyard, and, as a matter of course, they take the first offerings from the vineyard, but see that the vines are kept in a thriving condition by thorough culture, and what is equally essential to keep their fingers from nipping the young leaves. Those who take good care of their vines the first year, may rely on from one to five pounds from a vine the second year, and the third year a good crop for market.

The growing of American grapes is a simple thing, when divested of the formulas that pertain to European vines, whose habits and climate differ in many respects from ours. Our more vigorous-growing vines will not bear the pinching and pruning, and may be allowed to fruit at a young period. We have no objection to a little fruit from our young orchard, and certainly we should not deprive ourselves of a few clusters of luscious grapes. Therefore stake and trim the young vines without delay.

NOVELTIES.

In almost every department of rural economy we have novelties presented to us annually—new implements, new fruits, such as new varieties of apples, grapes, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries; seedling potatoes, improved corn and field seeds. Out of the great number of these but few are placed on the list as valuable acquisitions after a thorough trial, and some of them will be rejected for a time for the want of careful investigation. Slowly we appreciate the really valuable, we drop the half tested novelty of last year or perhaps two or three years for the newer ones of this, and on the whole we give too hasty an opinion for good or bad. Advertising has much to do in disseminating things for the newspapers are to-day the real educators of the people. Schools and libraries are ignored, and we turn to the papers for opinions.

Last year the Early Rose potato was famous; this year other bantlings thrust it aside, and by next year it will cease to attract attention. This year a single tuber of the King of the Earlies, a new seedling potato, it is said, sold at fifty dollars, and a bushel, is held at one hundred and eighty dollars. It is possible that in one or two years this new bantling of public favor will go the way of the Early Rose. The Rohan and a hundred others have marched down the line of oblivion, and hundreds will follow.

Strawberries have travelled the same road. I am told that the owner of the Agriculturist made one hundred thousand dollars net out of that new variety of the strawberry, but now it is to be found only in the garden of the amateur; the commercial grower has nothing to do with it. A similar fortune was no doubt made out of the Triumph de Gand and the Jucunda. The three "Fuller" varieties sent out by the New York *Tribune*, are now unknown, though said to have been sent to more than 200,000 persons. The numberless new grapes sold at large figures have passed away, and left but a half dozen to be yet further tested. The raspberries and blackberries have shared a like fate. Now, for the public to test these new things that are thrust upon their attention from time to time, to prove the value of the hundredth or thousandth, and to show the worthless character of the ninety-nine or nine hundred and ninety-nine, is an expensive self-imposed task that our rural population should shift to other shoulders; and while the Regent of the Industrial University is in Europe studying the way things of this kind are done across the water, to see if there is not some mode by which the same object may not be accomplished.

We must test these things as they come, at least some one ought to do so, for even the small number of valuable new plants cannot be dispensed with. We cannot spare the Wilson strawberry, the Bartlett pear, the Concord and Ives grapes, the mower, the steel plow, and similar valuable additions to our stock of useful things, nor should the whole community be made the experimentors for every new thing under the sun. If we could have an institution that could take charge of these things and give each a thorough test, it would be of immense value to the State, and every cultivator of the soil would most cheerfully pay his share of the tax. Ten thousand dollars a year would, no doubt, cover the whole expense.

Whenever a new thing of the kind is put on the market let it be purchased and tested, and if found of value sell the plants, trees or scions, to in part pay the expense, and at the end of each year publish the result.

The farmers of this State have wasted more than three, and perhaps five millions of dollars in these experiments over the sums actually required to have accomplished the same result. It is time to stop this waste. Some of us had hoped to have reaped some of these results, at least, from our two agricultural colleges, but thus far little or no effort has been, or is like to be put forth in that direction. Our county boards might be asked to contribute to this end, or, what is the most feasible, to ask the Legislature to provide specially for such a department. They might appropriate a few acres from the thousand acres belonging to the Industrial University; but in that case it need not be put in charge of so very scholarly men, but simply well educated, practical men, who have made these things a matter of scientific and practical study.

While on the subject we might discuss how to best manage

THE EXPERIMENT.

A new ever-bearing raspberry is heralded upon the world: send for a dozen plants and pay for them; plant them side by side with all the old, well-known varieties of ever-bearing raspberries; give them all the same soil and the same thorough care, and wait for the result. So of new potatoes, new grains, new fruits, new vegetables and new implements. If a new plow is offered, buy it and test it side by side with others, and time by comparison show their relative value. If capable men should be put in charge of such an institution it would advance the wealth of this State hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Under such a condition no one would purchase novelties until they had passed the ordeal, and their true or relative value ascertained.

We have but just entered upon the development of the industrial resources of the State, and it behooves us to start carefully and make sure progress as we go.

We must be prepared to meet the changing demands of the world's market; we have "dug through to China," and now the world is before us, this new condition of things makes new demands on our industry; and to make that effective we must educate it, not by looking at the wooden mould board plow of Germany; the sickle and band-cradle of the grain lands of Europe, but study our own resources and improve them by our genius and our industry.

HOW TO EXAMINE THE COUNTRY.

Last week I met a gentleman from the East in search of a farm. Now no man can come into this State to purchase a farm but he must select the best farm in the best part of the State. As the State runs through some five degrees of latitude, and at least lies within three rain belts, and is locally affected by rivers, lakes and bodies of timber, all of these things must be taken into consideration, and then again the question comes up, What department of farming is it intended to pursue? Often these questions are settled by looking through the State from the cars and from inquiry. The train must be left and the matter of selecting the farm steadily and industriously pursued.

If a stranger, get information from any and all persons, and sift all the evidence carefully as regarding the surroundings. The selecting of a home should not be decided upon too hastily, for, if so, one may be dissatisfied with it on account of some point not well considered at first.

It should be remembered that the same place presents a different aspect at different periods of the year. A man riding into the country ten miles, after a brisk livery team, or beguiled by the pleasant stories of the land-seller, on a pleasant day in May, with good, dry roads, might have [illegible] ... [illegible] exposed in November after a heavy rain, if hauling a load of thirty-bushel corn. These practical facts cannot be ignored in the looking up of a new home.

BREAD-MAKING.

Several ladies wish to know how to make good bread, and, to accommodate them, I called over to take tea with Mrs. Sam Jones, who always has the most snowy bread. While sipping tea she gave me these instructions:

In the first place, like Mrs. Grundy in cooking the rabbit, the first thing is to get good flour, whether from winter or spring wheat, but bear in mind that spring-wheat flour will require more thorough kneading. The flour is first sifted into the bread-pan, sufficient for the baking. She makes six loaves at a baking, having five persons in the family. Two quarts of warm milk is poured into a depression made in the flour, and enough of the flour mixed with it to make a thin batter, a little thicker than for griddle-cakes; add one table-spoonful of salt and a coffee-cup full of yeast; cover up and place it in a warm situation to ferment over night. In the morning add a teaspoonful of saleratus; you now mix in all the flour; if too soft, add flour, and if too hard, a little water. As a general thing the two quarts of milk will be sufficient. After thoroughly mixing, the next and most important process is to take the rolling pin and give the whole mass of dough a thorough pounding. The whole is then placed near the stove to ferment, which will require about one hour, depending on temperature and other conditions. It is then moulded out and placed in tins, and allowed a short time to ferment, and then placed in a moderately hot oven. Care must be taken that it does not ferment too much. It should take about one hour.

In case brewer's yeast is used, a tablespoonful will be sufficient, and if of baker's yeast, half a teaspoonful. Mrs. Jones, residing in the rural districts, makes her own yeast of hops, potatoes and flour, adding a little ferment. This is put in a jar and kept in the cellar, and is good for several weeks. The saleratus corrects the acidity of the yeast. Brewer's yeast is apt to color the bread. There is danger of putting in too much yeast and of allowing the dough, after having been pounded, to become too much fermented. This darkens the color and injures the texture of the loaf.

Putting what Mrs. J. calls the sponge over night, to allow of slow fermentation, is of great importance. The thorough pounding, especially of spring wheat flour, must not be overlooked. It will be seen that there are three periods of fermenting—first in the sponge, in which only a part of the flour is involved; secondly, in the mass after mixing and pounding; and third, in the tins for a few minutes before placing in the oven. We all know that good light bread is a good thing to have in the family. I should have said that in the first fermenting, if the sponge becomes very light, it will do no harm, but care must be taken in the second and third periods.

If any farmer's wife can do better in bread-making I should like to hear from her on the subject.

THE MEXICAN STRAWBERRY.

Mr. Legg, the agent of this berry, whose card declining my new proposition appeared in THE TRIBUNE of April 30, has sent us a dozen plants for trial. They will be tested side by side with the Agrises, and the results given in the proper time, whether we are any new light or not.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

Another heavy rain has seriously retarded planting, which was making rapid progress. We must bear in mind that corn planting commenced last year throughout the State on the 15th, while at this time probably one-fourth of the corn is now in the ground. All that has been deeply planted will be liable to rot. As a general rule, half an inch, if rolled in the best depth, simply to cover the seed, to keep it moist and to exclude the light, and allow it the benefit of the sun's rays, or warm air to make it germinate—heat, moisture and exclusion from light are the essential conditions of germination.

The small grains are very promising at this date, and a large breadth has been sown. The fruit prospect is a good one. On the whole line the clouds wear a broad silver lining, and we may hope to rejoice in bounteous harvest. A part of this will be due to the season and a part to the farmer's watchful care.

RURAL.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF RITUAL.

Meeting of the American Church Union—The Case of the Rev. Colin Tate and the Bishop of Ohio.

From the New York Tribune, May 15.

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the American Church Union, in the school-house of Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, yesterday, in consequence of the announcement that the case of the Bishop of Ohio against the Rev. Colin Tate of Columbus in that diocese, would be taken into consideration. A large number of clerical and lay members were present, and it was evident that the most intense interest in the discussion. Mr. Tate, who is said by no means to hold extreme views on church matters, has lately complied with the request of his congregation to introduce into his church a surpliced choir and processional singing, as is so much the custom in England. Dr. McIlvaine, the Bishop of Ohio, however, has strong objections to these practices, and has insisted that Mr. Tate should discontinue them. Mr. Tate thinks the Bishop's assumption of authority in this matter is not only uncalled for, but unlawful, and has not yet complied with the Bishop's injunction. The Bishop has consequently presented him for trial on the following charges:

[illegible]

These charges have been further specified: That anthems and hymns in the procession of choristers was permitted at the door of the church, [illegible] ... and contrary to the canons of said Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and also the wearing the dress [illegible] appropriate and by law belonging to [illegible] in the congregation [illegible] and that the Bishop did formally declare to the said Rev. Colin Tate his godly judgment that said practices were unlawful and ought to be discontinued; yet he, not regarding, and in violation of ordination vow, continued them, and refused to obey his Bishop.

In this extremity, Mr. Tate applied to the American Church Union for their aid and sympathy. The case was given over to the council to consider and report upon; and it was to hear and discuss the report of the council that so many members attended the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Dix submitted the report, and concluded by moving the following resolutions:

> "*Whereas*, The American Church Union has been informed that the Rev. Colin C. Tate, rector of St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Ohio, has been presented by the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio, for trial for alleged violation of the law of the Church, in having a surpliced choir, and in using processional singing; therefore
>
> "*Resolved*, That the members of the American Church Union do hereby offer the expression of their hearty sympathy to the Rev. Mr. Tate, and assure him of their support.
>
> "*Resolved*, That the American Church Union pledges itself to provide, and, if necessary, to compensate counsel for the defence of the Rev. Colin C. Tate in the said trial.
>
> "*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to co-operate with the Rev. Mr. Tate in his defence, and to carry out the provisions of the above resolutions."

Mr. Joseph Pirsson thought it was unquestionable that Mr. Tate should be put upon his trial in case a matter of a surpliced choir—there was no law either for or against it. It then became a question how far the union was able to support Mr. Tate. Of course he had their sympathy, but he thought that some means should be devised in regard to his way of obtaining good legal assistance.

A gentleman then requested that the presentment might be read; and it was read amid much laughter.

A member of the union, who announced himself a lawyer, thought that, judging from the legal terms of the presentment it must have been prepared by some member of his profession, and that it consequently behooved Mr. Tate to seek good legal advice. He was very pleased to learn that Mr. Tate was under the able guidance of the Rev. Dr. Vinton as to the course he ought to take.

Judge Bell, after a careful perusal of the constitution of the union, did not think that they had any right to interfere in any and every diocese in America. He read the constitution, and then asked the members if they would not consider it an impertinent interference if Ohio were to come to New York under similar circumstances; would not Bishop Potter be the first to resent such interference? He trusted the resolutions would not be passed.

Another member thought that Judge Bell was in error as to the rights of the union. It had a perfect right to establish branches in every diocese in the country, and he did not seem to think that their right was abrogated in the case of Mr. Tate's defence, because they had not yet a branch in Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. Dix expressed a wish that there might be thorough unity in the union. He explained the reasons which had impelled the council to take action in this matter. Dr. Tate, he said, was a quiet, peaceable clergyman, living in a remote district in Ohio. His congregation had expressed a wish to have a surpliced choir and processional hymns, and Mr. Tate had complied with that request. Bishop McIlvaine strongly objected to the surpliced choir, and desired Mr. Tate to discontinue it. Mr. Tate, without refusing to comply, wrote to the Bishop asking for answers to certain questions. To this letter the Bishop vouchsafed no reply, but summoned him for trial on the charge of violating the law of the church, and insubordination vow to obey the godly admonition of his Bishop. The question then, said Dr. Dix, amounted to this: Is any one man's dictum to be a law to the clergy and laity? Mr. Tate finding himself in this painful position, wrote to the Church Union in New York, asking their aid and advice; he wished the meeting to understand that the Union had not offered their assistance, they had been asked for it. The matter was brought before the council, and, though the views of Judge Bell were then discussed, they had resolved on their present course of action. He thought they could do no less.

The Rev. Dr. deCoven, thought that as the American Church was a continuation of the Church of England, what was the law there as regards surpliced choirs, must be the law here. He also expressed his views as to the authority of Bishops, and said that Mr. Tate was entitled to their sympathy and aid, as he was fighting a general and not an individual battle.

The Rev. Dr. McVicar did not think that the Bishop of New York would oppose the adoption of these resolutions. One Bishop could not interfere in the diocese of another, but that rule did not apply to the Church Union, which was national in its objects.

Mr. Cambridge Livingstone thought the main question to be decided was: Is it the duty of a priest to implicitly obey his Bishop? If so, the interference of the Bishop might descend to trivial, everyday matters of life.

The Rev. J. Coffee was glad that the question was to be fairly tried, for it had troubled the church long enough. In some churches a Bishop's law is absolute. If he says "get up," or "sit down," you must obey. No matter under what circumstances, you must do whatever he directs. They were not going to back up Mr. Tate in disobeying his Bishop, but to fulfil their duty as a union, and aid him in testing an important question. (The Rev. gentleman was understood to refer to the Roman Church.)

Some few members seemed desirous of postponing a final decision on the matter to a future meeting, but the question of the adoption of the report and resolutions was put to the meeting, and carried almost unanimously. A subscription then started to furnish Mr. Tate with the necessary pecuniary aid, and the meeting adjourned.

The National Peace Jubilee.

From the Boston Journal, May 15.

The entire programme of the five days' performances at the Peace Jubilee will probably be published in the course of a week or so. The extension of the Jubilee season from three days to five days has caused some few changes in the announcements already put forth, and a number of selections have been made for the grand oratorio chorus in addition to the fifteen already in rehearsal. These will be sent in a supplementary book to all the singers in the course of the coming week. They comprise Luther's "Judgment Hymn," "Night shades no Longer," from Rossini's Moses in Egypt, a "Hymn of Peace," written by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, to the music of Keller's American Hymn, a new arrangement of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." The latter will be sung to a symphonic work written expressly for the National Peace Jubilee by Mr. C. C. Converse, a member of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. "Hail Columbia" is taken by Mr. Converse as a theme, and the music is arranged for and will be performed by the great orchestra of one thousand musicians. At the close the air is to be sung by the full chorus, with orchestral, organ and other accompaniment.

[illegible]

... [illegible] Festival March," (both of which have been written expressly for the occasion,) and the overtures to Wagner's "Tannhauser," Rossini's "William Tell," Flotow's "Stradella," and Auber's "Fra Diavolo." All of these will be given with an effect and a degree of grandeur never yet realized.

The programme for the first day will be very attractive on account of several grand features then to be introduced. There will, of course, be an appropriate opening of the glorious festival of song. The great oratorio chorus will take part on that day, as well as on the 16th, 17th and 18th, and some of the most impressive choral and instrumental works will then be performed. The mammoth chorus of children will take part on the last day.

Madame Parepa-Rosa will sing on each of the five days of the Jubilee, and not on three only, as has been stated.

Colonel Charles F. Wood, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph, has arranged to establish a telegraph office in the Coliseum, connecting with all parts of America and Europe.

THE GENTLEMAN OF THE SEASON.

The Dandy of the Summer of 1869—Pantaloons a la Mode—The Scarf of the Period—Fashion Notes and the Biography of Buttons.

From the New York World.

Scarf rings—huge, gaudy, brazen and bizarre—are passing this season, having sadly degenerated within the past few months in competition with the unbecoming blank of the Lord Stanley scarf, the most stiff and ungraceful of inventions possible, and to be tabooed this summer. Scarf pins of odd devices, as jockey caps, medallions, bulls-eyes, and, particularly, cameos, are at the height of the mode, and will be for the coming summer. The larger and gaudier, the more stylish; and the same may be said of sleeve studs, in which the mania for secondary pastes has subsided—oddities in oxydized silver or gold being most sought. A return to the open scarf may be predicted; colors will be rather gaudy than delicate—striped patterns having the preference. To this may be added the scarf-pin—heads of animals having the preference in the way of device when the metal is worked without gems, and cameos when the gem is affected—and the outfit is complete in this respect. Spirals are not as popular as formerly, except for full dress, when real gems take the lead. Diamonds, of course, are always in order. Next to them stand garnets, next amethysts, and next the plain gold knob. Devices are not in order; and button studs are odious, or so voted. The mania for bugs, flies and other zoological nuisances has subsided.

Lord Stanley, Dickens, and the plain Blond will hold supremacy in the patterns of the collar; and fancy muslins are to have a greater run than even last summer.

Pantaloons are to be made small in the leg, but to spring well over the foot. Dress coats are to be cut lower in the front than last season, and single breasted, with as inside collar of silk in some delicate shade of blue, lavender or red. For other breasted, to conform with the style of the coat with which they are worn. Brown, olive, blue or green tints in various patterns will be most fashionable for walking or business suits. For half-dress, brown, blue and dahlia are to be the popular colors. For spring overcoats the extreme of the style will be the Vernon—the sack, cut single-breasted, with fly fronts and shape to the bust, maintaining its general supremacy. Dress coats are to be of medium length, with the variation of very long and rather wide rolls at the lapels.

The leading materials for suiting will be meltons and that very popular article of Scottish wear, which came in last fall to a considerable extent, the Kerseys, as for several seasons, will have the preference for pantaloons—the single side-stripe holding its place, for which thanks to the taste for the grateful. Plaids are always execrable, and ought never to be popular. For visiting suits pantaloons of light colors will continue to be in style; while sepias, granite, and diagonal coatings will hold their places for coats and vests. London padded duckware coming in.

The effort just now is for the introduction of the blue dress-coat, with metal buttons, into a fashionable society, which revives a fashion *passe* since 1830. Gilt buttons were first made at Birmingham, and were at first very small. This was about 1790. During the latter decade of the last century, huge gilt buttons were popular; and ornamental devices of various patterns, coats of arms, crests, and the like were disposed in a double row on a gentleman's front. It was about 1800 that covered buttons were first introduced, and as early as 1840 gilt buttons were out of the almost entirely.

France, which has attempted to revive the mania for tinsel in England once since then; but the attempt proved very unpopular. Webster's example on this side of the Atlantic, is in favor of the fashion; but, even with these illustrious examples to back it, the success of the new experiment is more than doubtful.

The graceful sack, everybody will be glad to hear, is coming in this season. The double-breasted frock, with faced collar, and cut to be worn buttoned, will stand first for street wear this spring. The half-dress morning coat is to be single-breasted, with the collar turning so as to expose only two buttons, but quite slender and narrow at the shoulders. It is cut in sack, and demands excellent material. Of course, we will not forget that the Grecian Bend shoe is the shoe of the period.

The business coat will be either of jaunty English style or a sack of short pattern, rounded at the corners in front, and with large pocket lapels; buttons sparse, only two being exhibited, and cut in the back—the latter is a very graceful style, though less graceful.

An effort is to be made to introduce hats of *seal-skin* colors this season, which, for the sake of taste, it is to be hoped may fail.

FISK, JR.

"A Tremendous Reputation."

From the Hartford Evening Post.

It is a pretty dull day for lawsuits that Mr. James Fisk, Jr., doesn't sue somebody for $100,000 in damages. And when you come to consider it a moment, a bad a reputation this must have been before it was torn into! In dimensions, how extensive, in quality how immaculate, in brittleness and fragility how sensitive to the breath of scandal! Imagine this genial creature, Fisk, spreading out his moral character like a rug before the country. Think of the sprightliness with which he jumped from his peddler's cart into Wall street, and commenced unrolling to a gaping universe the mammoth proportions of his personal reputation. It was hardly spread before a merit-hating, honesty-contemning and mudster-loving world commenced to throw rotten oranges at it. A shot from Springfield carried away $100,000 worth of it in the twinkling of a bed-post; but the great Fisk hardly missed it. With head erect he took [illegible] his attorney: "Bring suit for it," and kept on spreading himself. From some other quarter—we forget what, for we are gazing so intently at the character that we hardly noticed whence came the attack—another shower of missiles damaged it. James merely said, over his shoulder: "Sue him for a hundred thousand," and on the ruin was brought. Then, as the Fisk stood with his face to the Rocky Mountains and his back to all the ages, including a broad letters "James Fisk, Jr., across the shoulders of the coat, the deceased fruit at the picture, doing damages to the amount of another $100,000, for which suit is immediately ordered. Hardly had the papers been served, when with a ker-whish, ker-slop, the New York *Press* let off a bucket full of remarks, denouncing the whiteness of the Fisk character to the tune of at least a million—judgment for which amount Mr. Fisk will proceed shortly to cause to be entered in his behalf.

Well, it's rather an extraordinary spectacle. It exhibits genius of a very high order. For, Mr. James Fisk, Jr., if we may trust the cash valuation he puts on his reputation, has made his first step so very appreciably and so quickly as not to spatter a single cent's worth of mud upon his reputation were not so successful in business last year. He had no income. Underneath he says so. That's all. So having no money, he has to get some. He has set up this magnificent character, the largest and whitest ever spread before the American people, and proposes to take his chances for damages against the little boys who come along rubbing against it, or throwing water-melon rinds at it. With an ordinary degree of success he will make a handsome thing of it. Should he get very big, he has fallen in the suits already begun they will bring him a hundred thousand, [illegible] the next year comfortably. And as the people keep throwing things at him he has a good prospect of making a living by libel suits for several years to come.

And the people enjoy it. They make everything livelier. But stealing here, thinking it over, wondering at the immensity and the purity of the man's character, admiring the genius with which he makes it profitable to himself as well as beautiful to all the world, and then remembering that it is likely to cost the newspaper press of the country untold millions for the privilege of firing at it, it occurs to us, and we make the suggestion, that the press club together and "buy the whole piece," at a fair valuation. Firing at it at retail prices will impoverish everybody. Let us take what there is left of it, at wholesale. Then Mr. Fisk will get it off his hands, which will really be a godsend to him, and we can all have a shy at it at a reasonable cost.

IOWA RAILROAD BONDS.

County Supervisors Before the United States Court.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, May 14.

A large number of Supervisors of different counties of the State are before the United States District Court now sitting at Des Moines, to answer for contempt for refusing to levy a tax for the payment of bonds issued to the various railroads by their respective counties. There is a direct conflict between the Supreme Court of our State and the Supreme Court of the United States upon this question of railroad bonds, our court having, as already stated in while the latter decided that they were invalid ordered the Supreme overruled the decision and [illegible]. These refusing to levy a tax for their payment in every instance have been disobeyed or evaded with much interest [illegible]. The result is looked for with the United States [illegible] that made [illegible] culminate in positive and [illegible] very shortly judicial authority of the nation, or action by the five acting under the decision of the Executive, and of course the courts, unless the [illegible] Supervisors yield the contest and make the [illegible] tainable terms with the bondholders. From the *State Register* of yesterday we copy the following significant proceedings had before Judge Love on the previous day, Wednesday last:

"273. The United States *ex rel.* J. Edgar Thompson vs. the Board of Supervisors of Henry County. Attachment to issue against the members of the board, returnable on next Tuesday.

"275. The United States *ex rel.* Marvin C. Mapes vs. The Board of Supervisors of Johnson County. Attachment to issue against the members of the board, returnable next Tuesday.

"278. The United States *ex rel.* Margaret L. Durant vs. The Board of Supervisors of Poweshiek County. Attachment to issue against the members of the board.

"[illegible]. The United States *ex rel.* Adolph Rosa vs. The Board of Supervisors of Henry County. Attachment to issue against the members of the board, returnable next term.

"[illegible]. The United States *ex rel.* Richardson Adams vs. The Board of Supervisors of Henry County. Peremptory writ of *mandamus* ordered.

"[illegible]. The United States *ex rel.* J. Wilson Drury vs. The Board of Supervisors of Muscatine County. Alternative writ of *mandamus* to issue."

All this in one day! Evidently Judge Love means business, and the beginning of the end of the railroad bond controversy is rapidly approaching. Therefore, it will be well for all concerned to be prepared for the worst. Of course there can be but one result. The decisions of the United States Courts must be obeyed, and will certainly be eventually enforced.

As an illustration of the way in which some of the County Supervisors are faithfully serving their constituents, we may, in this connection, add the following item from yesterday's *Register*:

"Iowa County sends eighteen good men as Supervisors to represent her in the bond suits on trial in the United States Circuit Court now in session. The gentlemen comprising the board are J. P. Ketcham, Chairman; A. G. Johnson, W. E. Morse, John Courtney, Jr., Edwin Hall, J. C. Beem, John Turner, Wm. Marshall, J. P. Troutman, G. O. Hudson, J. Simpson, E. G. Butler, Thos. Thorn, C. O. Vatla, Alfred Young, S. Batchelder, and Horace Seymour. J. D. Templin, of Iowa City, and Henry O'Connor, of Muscatine, are attorneys for the county."

General Grant's Saddle.

The Baltimore *American*, referring to the Associated Press despatch from Lewiston, Maine, relative to the presentation by General Grant to Mr. Washburne of the saddle which he used throughout the war, says the statement must certainly be an error, as the saddle referred to was presented to Colonel A. H. Markland in 1865, accompanied by a letter from the then Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States, and of which the following is a copy:

> "HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
> WASHINGTON, May 19, 1865.
> "*Colonel A. H. Markland, Special Agent Post Office Department*:
> "COLONEL—I take great pleasure in presenting to you [illegible] saddle, which I have rode in all the battles from Fort Henry, in February, 1862, to the battles about Petersburg, Va., ending in the surrender of Lee's army at the Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on the 9th of April, 1865.
> "I present this saddle, not for any intrinsic value it possesses, but as a mark of friendship and esteem after continued service with me from [illegible] in 1861, to the present day, and [illegible] not yet ended. Yours truly,
> "U. S. GRANT,
> "Lieutenant General."

MILITARY NEWS.

Items from Lieutenant General Sheridan's Headquarters.

Major Kidd, Tenth Cavalry, reports his pursuit on April 17th, of a band of Indians who had gone to their reservation. He overtook them on Elk Creek, but failed to capture them, owing to the jaded condition of his horses. He returned to Camp Wichita, Wichita Mountains. The Indians were Cheyennes.

Major General W. L. Elliott is announced temporarily Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit, Michigan.

Major General Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military Division, State of Texas, has issued orders for the advice and assistance of boards of registry appointed to conduct the registration preparatory to the election, the qualifications required of voters.

Captain Henry Asbury, commanding Camp Supply, Indian Territory, reports the arrival at that place, on May 7th, of Mr. "Gahe," the Medicine Man of the Arapahoes, with a band of Indians. The remainder of the tribe will arrive shortly, expecting food and clothing from the commissary. There is no food or clothing for them, and very little subsistence at the fort. He apprehends trouble with the Kiowas and Comanches along the Arkansas River during the summer.

Lieutenant Mason Carter, writing at Fort Hays, Kansas, May 10, gives the account of an attack by some Indians who were confined at that post. The chiefs were ordered to remove, in charge of a guard, from the corral to the guard-house, when they gathered in their tents, began the war whoop, and taking out their knives went for the soldiers. "Cardinal" attacked the sergeant of the guard, and was knocked senseless by a blow from the butt of a musket. "Sallie," a ferocious squaw, wielding a knife, tried to sheath it in the body of an officer, when one of the guard shot her dead with a musket-ball. At this time other Indians were out of the way—four of them. "Red Head" [illegible] locked with scorn on the bayonets surrounding him, and stabbed Sergeant Hazen dangerously in the back. In the uproar, the guard shot him. "Big Head" was then disposed of. "Dull Knife," an Indian inappropriate, tried to stab everybody, and in turn, was successfully perforated by bayonets, and the senseless "Cardinal" was then revived and placed in the guard-house.

The proceedings of the Military Commission in the case of Private Cochrane, of the Forty-third United States Infantry, charged with committing assault with intent to kill, have been overruled by the Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. Judge Advocate General Holt pronounces the ruling erroneous, as the specification and the offence was committed upon a fellow soldier, and the 99th Article of War confers upon courts-martial jurisdiction of all crimes, not capital, which are to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth Infantry are consolidated at Fort Concho, Texas.

The following Oregon newspapers have been placed on the advertising list of the War Department, by order of General Halleck: The Portland *Oregonian*, the Oregon City *Enterprise*, the State *Journal*, Eugene City, and the Salem *Journal*, Salem.

Colonel John Hamilton, First United States Artillery, is to preside at a general court martial to convene at Fort Riley, Kansas, on the 24th of May.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mortality Report—Remarks of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Hoard in the chair.

The report of the Health Officer was read, showing that 173 nuisances had been abated during the week.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his report, showing a total of sixty-seven deaths in the week—thirty-three males and thirty-four females—ten less than for the preceding week. Of the deaths seven were from consumption. Of those who died thirty-seven were under five years of age. The deaths by wards were: First, 2; Second, 1; Third, 4; Fourth, 3; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 3; Seventh, 6; Eighth, 5; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 4; Eleventh, 4; Twelfth, 5; Thirteenth, 4; Fourteenth, 2; Fifteenth, 7; and Sixteenth, 5. The deaths by days were: May 8th, seven; 9th, thirteen; 11th, eighteen; 12th, ten; 13th, 14th, ten; 14th, 5.

The Superintendent also reported: The number of deaths and the causes of the same for the week indicate a good condition of the general health, with a remarkable exemption from contagious diseases. I should not be surprised, however, if the rain and the lowered temperature of the past week manifested their influence in the increased mortality of the coming one. It will be observed that the number of nuisances abated this week is not so great as usual, which is partially owing to the rain, making it impossible to do anything in certain parts of the city, particularly on the prairie, that are being improved. The storm of Thursday demonstrated the dangers of allowing large signs to remain on the roofs of buildings. I would, therefore, recommend that such steps be taken as will remove this danger in the future. During the last two weeks the Superintendent of the board has been called to two cases where the owners of injured horses have turned them loose into the street to die, without caring for them. The owners were arrested and fined, under the authority given by the Legislature for the prevention of cruelty to animals. As this law specially provides how animals are to be treated on the streets, it becomes the duty of the board to have this provision carried out through the Cattle Inspector at the Union Stock Yards, not alone as a humanitarian, but as a sanitary necessity. A law was passed with regard to the introduction of Texas cattle into this State at certain seasons of the year, which I believe it to be the duty of the board to enforce.

The board then adjourned.

THE "ACCUMULATORS."

Doings of the Burglars for Twenty-four Hours.

Burglaries, larcenies and thefts were extremely numerous during the past twenty-four hours, owing to the number of persons devoted to the "accumulative art," it would be well for our citizens to see that their doors and windows are safely fastened.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the saloon belonging to Wm. Spring, located on the corner of Kinzie and Desplaines streets, was entered by burglars, who robbed the establishment of wines and cigars to the value of $130.

The house of C. Fabri, No. 109 Randolph street, was surreptitiously entered at an early hour yesterday morning, while the inmates were yet asleep, and robbed of a gold watch and other articles of jewelry to the value of $95.

Matthias J. Gabner, No. 209 Twenty-second street, also lost a valuable gold watch.

The store of Frederick Dietrichs, No. 257 South Halsted street, was burglariously entered and robbed of a large quantity of carpenter and other tools.

John Burt, of No. 261 Green street, lost some clothing and a revolver, through a similar exploit.

The jewelry store of Charles W. Jewell was entered and robbed of a quantity of "internal arrangements" of watches.

The office of Dr. S. Leslie, No. 190 Clark street, was robbed of books and medicine to the value of $80.

Ann Kenderfest, of No. 29 Meridian street, lost articles of clothing to the value of $36.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Tuesday, May 18:

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

Before Justice Sturtevant.

THOMAS HARVEY was charged with vagrancy. He was up about three months ago and was fined $100, but the execution was suspended that he might leave town. Mollie Holbrook testified that he had done so, and had returned last Wednesday to escort her to the State of New Hampshire, where she intended to live in future. An opportunity to get rid of two such notorious characters could not be lost, so the prisoner was discharged. Mollie said she intended to leave to-night. How many of her associates do likewise?

—FANNIE LESLIE was again in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, with counsel, trying to get the Justice to reverse his decision in regard to her bail-bond of $300, which was declared forfeited for non-appearance on Saturday last. The Court refused to have anything to do with it, stating that the bond had been sent to the Recorder's Court, and was, therefore, out of his jurisdiction.

—WILLIAM F. WHITMAN is a man in the street and asked him for fifteen cents. He refused to hand over, and William struck him three times on the head with a policeman's club. For so doing he was fined $5. He told His Honor he would "repeat the case."

—THE YOUNG MAN giving the name of Michael Welsh, who attempted to collect $5,500 from the Northwestern National Bank on Monday, on a forged check, was charged with forgery, but the parties not appearing to prosecute he was discharged.

—JAMES FRANKLIN was fined $100 for vagrancy. In the afternoon he was charged before Justice Sturtevant with breaking open a store on Lake street and stealing about $40 worth of goods. He was held in $500 bail for a further hearing on Friday next.

—CELIA BOYD was fined $4 for being drunk. She said she would go right to Michigan in the first boat if His Honor would suspend the execution, but he, knowing her so well, wouldn't do it.

—JOHN SEYMOUR had a further hearing on the charge of assaulting Francis Jamestin with a piece of scantling, and was held for trial.

—FANNY JEWELL, a little fellow destitute of parental care, was sent to the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Before Justice Milliken.

MARY CALLAHAN and Fannie Willard, who obstructed their usual allowance on Monday evening, were fined $10 each for endeavoring to cover up a sidewalk and prevent pedestrians passing.

—JOHN HANLEY, who is charged with committing an assault on a man named Reynolds, was held in $500 bail for trial.

—FRANK WILSON was fined $50 for keeping a lewd house.

—MARY JONES, a professional "drunken," was fined $5.

Before Justice Quinn.

THERE WERE but very few cases examined at the Huron Street Police Court yesterday, and most of these were "drunks." Two of them [illegible]

MEDICAL CONVENTIONS.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society.

Reading of Papers on Various Interesting Subjects.

Yearly Session of the Homœopathic Medical Association.

Operation on a Damaged Optic—Substitution of a Glass Eye.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

FORENOON SESSION.

The nineteenth annual anniversary meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society was commenced at half-past 10 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, in the Council Chamber.

The President, Dr. S. T. Trowbridge, of Decatur, called the meeting to order.

Dr. Hammill, of Chicago, then extended to the members present a hearty welcome.

Dr. N. S. Davis, the Permanent Secretary, then read a list of the members and delegates, so far as reported.

Invitations from a number of medical, scientific and literary societies, to the members, were then read.

Dr. Davis then extended a hearty invitation to the gentlemen to be present at a reception at his residence, on Wabash avenue, this evening.

The following named gentlemen were then elected permanent members of the society: J. H. Rauch, Macomb; D. M. Vosburgh; W. H. Burbank, Harrington; R. N. Wilbert, Wilmington; C. A. W. Zimmerman, Quincy; Charles Brower, Chicago; W. C. Secrest, Watseka; John M. Woodworth, Chicago; Dr. E. A. Clark, of St. Louis.

Dr. Hiram Corniss, of Greenwich, N. Y., a delegate from the New York State Medical Society, was then introduced. In a few remarks he stated that the society which he represented had existed seventy years, and that he had been a member thereof forty years.

On motion, Dr. E. L. Holmes was elected Treasurer pro tem.

Dr. E. P. Cook, of Mendota, read an interesting paper on Practical Medicine and Epidemics, which was followed by the reading of a paper on Tuberculosis.

The society then adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The society reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Secretary, presented the names of the following medical gentlemen for election to permanent membership: Dr. S. J. Bowes, of Chicago; Peter Epler, of Cayuga, Livingston County, Ill.; Dr. D. R. Trimble, of Chicago; Dr. John H. Bradley, of Bloomington; Dr. John H. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, of Chicago.

On motion, they were all unanimously elected.

Dr. H. B. Buck, of Springfield, Chairman of the Committee on Obstetrics, then read a lengthy report of cases under this head, coming within the experience of various physicians during the past year. The paper was quite interesting throughout.

Dr. Corniss, of New York, a patriarch in the profession, then cited some cases which he had dealt with, and remarked that the extraordinary results of a few of the cases alluded to in Dr. Buck's report should not serve to create the impression in the minds of the younger physicians that they were of frequent occurrence.

On motion, Dr. Buck's report was adopted and ordered published.

The following delegates reported their names to the Secretary: Drs. H. W. Boyd, M. D., Hydock, N. Y., Quales A. Groesbeck, H. P. Merriman, R. N. Isham, J. P. Ross, D. T. Nelson, J. V. T. Blaney, W. H. Byford, Thos. Bevan, S. J. Avery, E. O. F. Roler, and V. L. Hurlbut, of Chicago; D. O. Crist, of Bloomington; H. F. Page, of Syracuse; E. Halderney, of Tonawanda.

Dr. Davis then tendered his resignation as Permanent Secretary of the society, after a service in that capacity for about twelve years.

On motion the resignation was accepted, and the society tendered a vote of thanks for the services he had rendered.

The following Committee on Nominations was then announced: Cumberland County, G. W. Albin; Adams, A. Niles; Cook, R. G. Bogue; McLean, H. Noble; Will, W. R. Knox; Fayette, F. B. Haller; Champaign, G. T. Penman; Lasalle, J. C. Corbus; Christian, B. F. Barnes; Macoupin, J. P. Matthews; McDonough, G. H. Baul; DeKalb, H. F. Page; Sangamon, H. B. Buck; Marion, I. N. Barnes; Iroquois, E. Wanzer; Jersey, J. O. Hamilton; Livingston, P. Epler.

Dr. Moses Gunn, of Rush Medical College, Chairman of the Committee on Staphyloraphy, next read a paper on the treatment of throat diseases. It treated of the best methods for the recovery of lost voices, and of Staphyloraphy in the improvement of the art of speech by persons with malformed vocal organs.

Dr. Corniss, of New York, stated that, from his experience, the use of the obturator, he thought the operation alluded to by Dr. Gunn was quite promising of success in most cases.

Drs. T. D. Fitch and N. S. Davis, of Chicago, followed with a few brief remarks on the subject.

On motion the paper was accepted and ordered published.

Dr. J. S. Hildreth, of Chicago, then read a paper on the best method of extracting cataract, in which this curious and delicate operation was elaborately handled. Couching was shown to entail the germs of future trouble even when apparently successful. The other modes were handled also. The salient point of the paper was the explanation of original observations to improvement in the operation for cataract. The manner in which the subject was handled showed that the author was no novice in this delicate operation.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Publication.

A resolution offered by Dr. Davis, that the invitation of the Adams County Medical Society to hold the next annual meeting of the society at Quincy be accepted, was, on motion, adopted.

The society then adjourned to reconvene at 9 o'clock this morning.

HOMŒOPATHY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association held its fifteenth annual meeting yesterday, in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, commencing at 10 a. m. Dr. G. D. Beebe presided, and Dr. J. S. Mitchell acted as Secretary.

The roll was called, and delegates from Chicago, Sandwich, Argo, Evanston and Wheaton, Ill., and from LaCrosse, Wis., answered to their names.

The Chairman appointed the following-named gentlemen on credentials: Drs. J. Moore, G. H. Kennedy, E. M. P. Coe, H. W. Wales, and W. S. Mcffatt.

Delegates from other societies were invited to seats.

The Secretary, Dr. Mitchell, was called upon to report as one of the committee on *Ovaria Lusia*, known in the vulgar tongue as sore head. Drs. Cole, Bebee, Wales, Holbrook, Foote and Cooke spoke learnedly on the subject. The discourses were too technical and medical to the unprofessional mind, and, therefore, are not reported.

Dr. D. A. Colton, of the Cook County Homœopathic Society, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Drs. Pratt and Smith in able addresses.

It was decided to hold an evening session at 7:30, in the County Court-room.

Dr. Beebe held forth on *talipes*, or crooked foot, exhibiting a plaster cast, by which he exemplified the subject.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The association met at 2 p. m., and Dr. Beebe continued the discussion of crooked feet in a very interesting manner to those who understood him.

Dr. Pratt produced a live subject, who had been kicked by a horse in the eyeball. The ball became distended, and, while the integumental laceration was healing, the eyelids were displaced. The humors escaped, the eyeball shrunk, but the eyelids did not return to their normal condition. The subject was taken in hand by Drs. Beebe and Pratt, who administered the new English anæsthetic invented by Dr. Richardson, who says that under its influence the patient is as quiet as a lamb. This did not prove so in the present instance. The subject became obstreperous. He yelled like a good fellow. He began to swear a choice selection of oaths, and made much fun by calling for his "money," which seemed to lie very hard upon his mind. Six muscular disciples of Hahnemann held him down. He was nearly frantic. They perspired with their efforts. He wanted to go home. They wanted him to stay. Finally he went into the arms of Morpheus, and the carving knives were taken out. The eyelids were cut down and a glass-eye fitted into the vacant left socket. During the interesting performance, he groaned and moaned in an unpleasantly familiar way. At length he woke up and began to wink his bogus eye. The learned and skilful operators informed him that the counterfeit orb was worth $15 and admonished him not to lose it. Nonchalantly he took it out for a cross-examination and began to leave the room slowly, mumbling maledictions on the faculty generally. Finally he went home, as the poet says, "A bully boy, wid a glass eye" —in his pocket.

The censors reported the following new members: L. S. Clarke, Sandwich, Ill.; W. J. Hawkes, Chicago; A. H. Hall, Chicago, and A. S. Beebe, Chicago, who were elected.

Dr. A. J. Beebe read a paper showing the relative value of bichloride of methyline and chloroform. He advocated pure chloroform.

The essay was referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. Small spoke of chronic hepatic diseases, biliary system, with great effect.

Dr. Miller has heard of deaths from chloroform in cases of heart disease, but that could not be helped. The least derangement of the heart would cause death.

Dr. Cooke had met many such cases, but believed that any person capable of living was capable of taking chloroform. When a patient dies from some other disease, while under the influence of chloroform, the prejudice against chloroform caused many persons to blame it as the cause of death.

Dr. Mann knew a case where the patient died.

Dr. Cooke regarded killing the patient the easiest thing in life, but there is no special necessity for doing it.

Dr. Barker opposed chloroform in any form. So powerful an agent must have a powerful effect upon the system.

Dr. Cooke stood up for chloroform.

Dr. Small, after fifteen years' experience, had never killed a patient with chloroform. He had given it to women in childbed. Except in cases of convulsions he never gave it to women in the primary stages of labor.

Dr. Hedges backed chloroform in cases of cardiac and pulmonary diseases.

Dr. Cooke had cured asthma by the use of chloroform.

Dr. Baker had known a patient in convulsions during labor, and chloroform being administered she lived no longer.

Dr. Mann knew another case equally sad.

Dr. Clark had saved two patients in the same condition of convulsions, induced by dropsy.

Dr. Temple inquired what business homœopaths had to use chloroform at all.

Dr. Cook called upon the President for his experience.

The President believed chloroform was effective in puerperal convulsions and epileptic fits. Among squaws there was not much pain in labor; it was a physiological effort and delivery. He had used chloroform for effusion of the brain and for lesions of the nerve centres. In the latter case pneumonia of the pneumo-gastric supervened. Chloroform saved one thousand persons where it proved fatal to one.

Dr. Foote sustained the President's view.

It was announced that at 5 p. m. to-day an operation will be performed on another live subject, for *torticollis*, commonly called wry neck.

The society adjourned at 5:30, to meet at 7:30 in the County Court-room.

EVENING SESSION.

The society reassembled in the County Court-room at 8:15. In the absence of the President, Dr. L. Pratt, of Wheaton, took the chair.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell, from the Committee on Physiology, read a paper on "Diet, and its relations to health." He was of opinion that tobacco, coffee and tea are injurious to health, and destructive of the nervous system. They are slow poisons. As an old man of 80 said that if tobacco was a poison, it was a mighty slow one, as it had been sixty-five years trying to kill him and had not succeeded. A friend of his had, for an experiment, gone without meat for six months, devouring it ravenously after he was again tasting it, and it had upon him an effect similar to liquor upon habitual drinkers. He craves for it. Vegetarianism is a failure. He ridiculed the advice to persons to live by rule. Variety is not necessary in food. Breast milk he recommended for babies. If it cannot be procured cow's milk should be substituted, though it is a poor substitute. He recommended the study of hygiene for the benefit of the race.

The report was referred, without discussion, to the Publishing Committee.

An amendment to the constitution, by which those of the association who wished to be stricken out of the rolls and title of the society, was lost.

Dr. Miller wished to know how much they were to consult the feelings, whims and wishes of their allopathic friends who came to them for advice. He had cured the wife of one and the child of another allopathic physician in this city. He wanted to know how his friends would act [illegible]

[illegible]

Having considered some amendments to the [illegible]

[illegible]

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STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

FOURTH SESSION.

The nineteenth anniversary meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society was commenced at half-past 10 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, in the Council Chamber.

The President, Dr. S. T. Trowbridge, of Decatur, called the meeting to order.

Dr. Hammill, of Chicago, then extended to the members present a hearty welcome.

Dr. N. S. Davis, the Permanent Secretary, then read a list of the members and delegates, so far as reported.

Invitations from a number of medical, scientific and literary societies, to the members, were then read.

Dr. Davis then extended a hearty invitation to the gentlemen to be present at a reception at his residence, on Wabash avenue, this evening.

The following named gentlemen then elected as permanent members of the society: J. H. Tate, Monmouth; J. Jaik Rider, Bureau; Barrington; E. R. Wilard, Wilmington; C. A. W. Zimmerman, Quincy; Charles Wyman, Galesburg; W. C. Bennett, Ottawa; John M. Woodworth, Chicago; Dr. E. A. Clark, of St. Louis.

Dr. Dunlap, of Springfield, Ill., N. Y., a delegate from the New York State Medical Society, was then introduced. In a few remarks he stated that the society which he represented had existed seventy years, and that he had been a member thereof forty years.

On motion, Dr. E. L. Bohon was elected Treasurer pro tem.

Dr. E. P. Cook, of Minnesota, read an interesting paper on Provincial Medicine and Epidemics, which was followed by the reading of a paper on Tobacco, by Dr. Davis.

The society then adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The society reconvened at 3 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Secretary, presented the names of the following gentlemen for election to permanent membership: Dr. S. J. Jones, of Chicago; Peter Eyster, of Cayuga, Livingston county; Ill.; Dr. D. B. Trimble, of Chicago; Dr. John Hamilton; Dr. E. R. Bradley, of Bloomington; Dr. John H. Hance, Sanitary Superintendent, of Chicago.

On motion, they were all unanimously elected.

Dr. H. R. Isack, of Springfield, Chairman of the Committee on Obituaries, then read a lengthy report of cases under this head, coming within the experience of various gentlemen during the past few years. The paper was quite interesting throughout.

Dr. Curtiss, of New York, a partaken in the proceedings, and cited some cases which he had noted with interest, showing that the extraordinary results of a few of the cases alluded to in Dr. Isack's report, were due to chance, and not to the pression in the minds of the younger physicians that they were of frequent occurrence.

On motion, Dr. Isack's report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The following delegates reported their names to the Secretary: Drs. W. M. Ray, Rock Island; N. L. Quinby, Galesburg; H. P. Mettlinger, E. R. Isham, Chicago; Dr. Wm. Jones, of Ottawa; W. H. Byford, Thos. Bevan, S. J. Avery, E. C. Dudley, and V. P. Gibney, of Chicago; Dr. Wm. Lee, of Bloomington; Dr. F. Parker, Syracuse; E. Hallaway, of Tonawanda.

Dr. Davis then read the following resignation:

Gentlemen—Henry Shoemaker, of Paris, Kendall County; Hezekiah Shafer, of Monee, Will County.

Disbarred—Walter J. Van Horn, of Chicago; Frederick F. Foster, Chicago; Dr. Jacob Dreher, of Joliet; Caleb Taylor, of Geneseo, Henry County; Elijah Kellogg, of Chicago.

Circuit Court.

The general call of the docket for the dismissal of unimportant cases in bankruptcy, called about one hundred and fifty causes being called, each day. Forty-six were yesterday dismissed for want of prosecution.

The case of William D. Farnham v. Chicago West Division Railway Company was transferred to the Lake Circuit, on application of the company.

Frank C. Granger v. George M. Orandon et als., twelve of suits dismissed, at cost of plaintiff, west quarter of southwest quarter of Section 14, T. 40, R. 14, Cook county, Ill., Jacob Gage, Jr., and east half of northwest quarter of Section 10, T. 40, R. 14, Cook county, Ill., Jacob Gage, Jr., and west quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, 40, 14.

NEW SUIT.

Thomas McGrath v. Mary Jane Mason et als. Petition to enforce mechanic's lien of $1,285.; on premises of and on east half of Lots in subdivision of out lot 4, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of east half of Section 20, 40, 14.

Superior Court.

Dominick Kinnisch v. John Schoenle. Assumpsit for wages, $100.

JOHN SCHLOSSNIGHT IN REAL ESTATE.

William F. Kerr v. Levi Sherman et al. Charles F. Burton, Electment for southeast fractional quarter of Section 18, T. 40, R. 14, and in the southwest quarter, same section: east part of west half of southwest quarter, same section and Lots 1 to 8, 11 to 14, 17 to 20, all inclusive, Carter H. Phillips' subdivision of same section. Kerr and obtained a judgment against Charles H. Phillips in left and in the hands of the sheriff for some other noble reason.

4. That it would be well if the young men who attended, who have banded together in the "Hebrew Christian Brotherhood," would ponder over the words of a renowned Christian, who said to have exclaimed, Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. St. Matthew xxiii. 15.) The author of these words could not be accused of being led by the reasonable and intelligent, who are so deeply engaged in the battle against the last day of Jewish souls, for he is no one less than the God and Redeemer. REV. ISRAEL.

Small-Pox.

JOLIET, Ill., May 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

I take this method of calling your attention to the fact that a German family, living on the farm of Thornton Station, in your county, and keeping a public house, on the line of the city of Chicago, and within the small-pox and smoke ordinance, have been exposed to the small-pox, and not even warning travelers that the house and barn hold high carnival within, and, moreover, sent messengers at their door, to inform the people that all who have not been vaccinated, or who have not the small-pox, are to the prejudice of good order and public dignity.

The Petitioners and Thirty-fifth Infantry are consolidated at Fort Concho, Texas.

The Chicago Board of Commerce, have placed on the advertising list of the Tribune, the following: Office of Omaha Railroad, Chicago, Omaha, the Oregon City *Enterprise*, the Dubuque Times, and the Nashville Union.

Colonel Jesse Hamilton, First United States Cavalry, is in attendance at a general court, convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, on the 6th of May.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mortality Report—Remarks of the Health Superintendent.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Hesed in the chair.

The report of the Health Officer was read, showing that 1,[illegible] had been placed in the week.

The Sanitary Superintendent then reported, showing a total of sixty-one deaths during the week, including twenty-six from consumption, twenty-three from [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible]. The cause of the [illegible] was [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Sad Story of Infidelity, Elopement, Misery and Shame.

A Wealthy Citizen of New York in Pursuit of his Wife and Child.

After a Search of Six Years He Discovers them in an Assignation House in this City.

The Meeting—A Scene of Tears and Final Joy—Happy Reconciliation.

Departure for their Former Home Last Evening.

One of the strangest and most touching of family histories that has ever come to our notice was developed in this city yesterday. The parties interested have, and one yet moves, in a high circle of society. The husband and wife are yet young, but have already experienced such vicissitudes as few old people have ever undergone. Their history comprises a happy home and a life of opulence; estrangement and seduction; a fraudulent divorce and elopement; a life of shame, misery and want; a pursuit of years, final discovery, and a touching reconciliation. The opening chapters of this strange story are laid in the State of New York; other scenes and cities have witnessed various chapters of the strange story, but it was left to Chicago to witness the reconciliation and happy *denouement*. Here we will give the story as it has come to our knowledge.

About ten years ago, William C. Bradley, a young, talented, and wealthy resident of the village of Herkimer, New York, wooed and won the hand of Sarah D. Carver, daughter of a member of the present General Assembly of that State. For a term of about four years they lived in a state of comparative happiness, and then suddenly a coldness was apparent on the part of the wife. It soon became evident that she had lost her love for her lawful husband, and conferred it on an individual named Brinkerhoof Thurber, who paid assiduous court at her shrine. Early in the spring of 1863 she left her home for Lafayette, Ind., and on the 9th of May the same year procured a fraudulent divorce in that State, famous for divorces. The decree was procured for her, she alleges, by a well-known lawyer of Lafayette, named Alexander Benedict.

[illegible]

THE WATER WORKS.

Completion of the New Building—Room for the New Engine.

The south wing of the main Water Works building is now fully completed. This wing was designed for the reception of another pumping engine, which the increasing needs of the city would require. Its external appearance corresponds precisely with that of the northern wing, so that the proportions of the structure are rendered complete, and its symmetry preserved. Several weeks ago the Board of Public Works submitted to the Common Council the propriety of taking steps toward the purchase of another pumping engine similar to the new one now in operation at the Water Works. It was then shown that the average daily consumption of water was, during the winter months, upwards of sixteen million gallons per day, while, during the summer, eighteen millions would be consumed. The capacity of the new engine is eighteen million gallons, and that of the two smaller engines jointly about twenty-one millions, or nearly forty millions in all. At present the accidental breakage of the little engine would necessitate the running of the remaining one or ones to their fullest capacity, but, within two or three years, when the consumption of water should be largely increased, the present pumping power would be entirely insufficient to properly provide for the safety and health of the city against all contingencies. [illegible] the fact that the Water Works are now fully completed and ready for the reception of another engine, will doubtless have the effect of settling the question of additional water supply.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Discussion Between Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists.

The second of the series of discussions upon Temperance subjects took place, in the presence of about one hundred people, in Turner Hall, last evening. The question was:

Resolved, That prohibition is not demanded by the best interests of the people, and that it is opposed to the harmony and spirit of the American Government.

Rev. J. C. Stoughton took the affirmative, and Philip Stein, Esq., the negative side.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

[illegible] rôle of all burlesque acting, and rather wants than shows. [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The beautiful play of "Rosedale" will be given at Aiken's Dearborn Theatre this afternoon and evening. [illegible]

"The Octoroon" is still the attraction at the Museum. On Friday evening, Allen, who does the minstrel business, takes a benefit, and announces "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The excellent play of "Kit; or, the Arkansas Traveller" runs all the week at McVicker's.

The Parepa Oratorio concert will take place at Farwell Hall on the 28th inst. The chorus is now in complete readiness, and everything promises well for an excellent performance.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Newly-Appointed Inspectors—Election of Officers.

The first regular meeting of the new Board of Education was held last night. Present—Inspectors L. L. Bond, Eleventh Ward; J. F. Bonfield, Fifth Ward; J. B. Briggs, Twelfth Ward; W. H. Carter, Second Ward; Robert Clark, Eighteenth Ward; F. A. Eastman, Twentieth Ward; R. M. Guilford, Thirteenth Ward; J. T. Healy, Sixth Ward; C. N. Holden, Tenth Ward; W. H. King, Third Ward; Dr. J. Macalister, Ninth Ward; C. C. Meserve, Sixteenth Ward; E. F. Runyan, Fourteenth Ward; Theodore Schintz, Seventeenth Ward; Samuel Shackford, Nineteenth Ward; J. Tully, Seventh Ward; Charles Wenache, Fifteenth Ward. Absent—S. A. Briggs, Fourth Ward; David Walsh, Eighth Ward; John Wentworth, First Ward.

The board was called to order by Vice President Guilford.

The certificates of election of the new members were read by the Clerk.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The board then proceeded to the election of President for the ensuing year.

Inspector King nominated L. L. Bond.

Inspector Shackford nominated S. A. Briggs.

It was moved and carried that the first ballot be an informal one.

A ballot was had, resulting: Bond, 7; Briggs, 10.

A formal ballot was then taken, resulting: Bond, 8; Briggs, 9.

Mr. Briggs was declared elected.

ELECTION OF VICE PRESIDENT.

The board then proceeded to the election of Vice President.

Inspector Runyan nominated Mr. Guilford.

An informal ballot was taken, resulting: Guilford, 14; Holden, 1; King, 1.

A formal ballot was then taken, resulting: Guilford, 15; Holden, 1.

Mr. Guilford was declared elected.

ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENT.

On motion of Inspector Carter the board proceeded to the election of Superintendent, and Mr. J. L. Pickard was unanimously chosen.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY.

On motion of Inspector Runyan the board proceeded to the election of Secretary.

Geo. S. Johnston, the present incumbent, was nominated and elected, receiving seventeen votes, the entire number cast.

ASSISTANT CLERK.

A ballot was then taken for Assistant Clerk, resulting in the election of George L. Lowe, who received seventeen votes, the entire number cast.

ELECTION OF A BUILDING AND SUPPLY AGENT.

The board proceeded to the election of a Building and Supply Agent, and Mr. James Ward was chosen, receiving seventeen votes, the entire number cast.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

Inspector Wenache was appointed on the Committee on Examination of Teachers and Qualification.

Inspector Schintz was appointed on the Committees of Finance, Text Books and Course of Instruction, and Buildings and Grounds.

Inspector Macalister was appointed on the Committees on Text Books and Instruction, and Janitors and Supplies, and Buildings and Grounds.

POSTPONED.

On motion of Inspector Bond, action on school books not hitherto considered was postponed until the next regular meeting.

ADJOURNED.

Inspector Carter moved that the board adjourn to meet on Friday evening, and the motion was agreed to.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AN INSANE MAN named J. B. Ross, from Canada, has taken refuge in this city, for the purpose of avoiding 12,000 men who have leagued themselves together to kill him. This strange insanity is yet a young man, and has been in Chicago a week or more. His father arrived in the city on Monday, and has engaged the police to assist in the search. He was seen last on Sunday, near Uhlich's Hotel. Although he claims to have killed four men since his arrival in Chicago, he is said to be perfectly harmless. He has an idea that the police are on his track for one of the many crimes he has committed in his mind's eye, and, to avoid arrest, it is believed he has made his home under some friendly sidewalk. The unfortunate man is about five feet five inches in height, short and stoutly built, has a sandy moustache, talks very little, and has a fashion of closely eyeing people on the street, as he thinks persons are following him. Any information will be gladly received by the father at the Uhlich Hotel, State and Twenty-second streets.

AN AFFRAY of some consequence, which, under unfavorable circumstances, might have terminated fatally, occurred on the river last evening between William Veader, Captain of a canalboat, and William Burns, owner of a junkboat. It appears that Burns had secured a mooring on the river for his little craft, and that Veader attempted to take possession of the spot with his canalboat. This led to a war of words, and finally the two men came together with blows. [illegible] a heavy blow at Burns' head. The latter, fortunately, parried the blow, and received the descending club on his arm and hand, bruising both severely. This led to Veader's arrest, and he was lodged in the Armory on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

SOME DAYS AGO an individual, known as Captain Nimrod Howran, was arraigned before Justice Dranoff on a *capias*, charged by one Timothy Sullivan with swindling him out of $160 in the gaming table. [illegible]

CONSTABLE JOHNNY COMFORT—whose name is a misnomer, for he never will be comfortable when he could be—was arrested last evening on the charge of interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duties. It appears that Officer Kirchner was intent on transporting a person named Augustin Daley to the Armory for drunken and disorderly conduct, when Johnny in some way sought to interfere with the majesty of the law. This led to his own arrest, as stated. He was placed in durance vile.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the National Association of Christians Opposed to Secret Societies will be held in Farwell Hall Building, Chicago, commencing June 8. This association was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., one year since, by representatives from thirteen Christian denominations. Bishop Edwards, of Ohio, of the United Brethren Church, is President of the association, and will make the opening address.

JAMES MCDONOUGH, a lad 12 years of age, stole a marine glass from a tug yesterday afternoon, and was taken into arrest for the act. He alleges that a saloon-keeper named John Murphy enticed him to the deed, and paid him a dollar for the glass. This confession led to the arrest of the latter, on the charge of receiving stolen property. Both were lodged in the Huron Street Station.

DOCTOR MACALISTER, a physician of fifteen years' standing here, and a member of the Common Council and of the Board of Education from the new Ninth Ward, will leave next week, for an extended tour in Europe, where he will especially visit the hospitals and other institutions which are of interest to a medical man.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN comprising the Soldiers' Grave Decorating Committee will meet at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, on Thursday next at 3 o'clock p. m. It is most earnestly requested that every member of the committee be present. The success of the decorating ceremonies will, in a great measure, depend upon the efforts of this committee.

YESTERDAY, as Herbert Eighom, a lad of some eleven years, was trying to get on a passing train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, near the western limits of the city, he slipped, and the wheel passing over his foot, mashed it severely. Dr. Springsteen, of No. 977 West Lake street, was called, and rendered medical aid.

A MAN named V. H. Sherman, whose family resides at No. 160 Monroe street, is missing since 9 o'clock p. m., March 13th. He left the house to be absent but a few minutes, and has not been heard of since. His people are greatly concerned at his absence, and suspect foul play.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Illinois State Sabbath School Association will be held at Bloomington, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 8, 9 and 10. A large wigwam for the use of the convention is being erected by the people of Bloomington.

THE LOCOMOTIVE AMERICA, the finest ever built, and which was fully described in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last, arrived in this city yesterday. She was recently purchased by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

THE FOLLOWING is a summary of the doings of fires in Chicago, for the week ending May 18, at 6 o'clock p. m.: Total loss, $1,615; insurance, $9,600; probable loss to insurance companies, $1,600.

DR. N. F. ZARA will deliver his lecture on "History" this evening, in the Illinois Street Church, between Wells and LaSalle. No charge will be made for admission.

A MEETING of Post 28, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held this evening to make the necessary arrangements for decorating the graves of our fallen heroes.

THE WEEKLY MEETING of the Garden City Literary Society will be held this evening, at No. 169 West Randolph street. There will be discussion as usual.

THE FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, northeast corner of West Washington and Robey streets, will be opened for daily morning prayer every week day morning at 9 o'clock.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the home to-day at 3½ o'clock p. m.

Wire Goods.

The annoyances of spring and summer, such as flies, mosquitoes, dust, etc., can be obviated by using the wire window screens manufactured by Evans & Co., No. 261 Lake street. These can be obtained as dozens to fifty cents a foot, and, as they are very convenient, buyers can have the [illegible]

Fine Arts.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

Rudolphe Challenges Carme to Play for $1,000 a Side.

Probability that a Match will be Made.

Chess by Telegraph.

Now that the preoccupation attendant upon the national tournament is over, Chicago has set about regaining its supremacy in the way of furnishing interesting billiard items. These two world-renowned experts, Carme and Rudolphe, are again on the war path, or are likely to be shortly, Rudolphe having issued the following challenge:

CHICAGO, May 18, 1869.

[illegible]

A. P. RUDOLPHE.

Mr. Foley, who has been chosen as stake-holder, subject to Carme's acquiescence, makes the following declaration:

CHICAGO, May 18, 1869.

I have this day received from A. P. Rudolphe $100 as forfeit, subject to the conditions of the above challenge.

THOMAS FOLEY.

Pending Carme's reception of the challenge through the morning papers, nothing can be definitely stated concerning his probable action in the premises. It will be remembered that Rudolphe, some months since, caused to be inserted in one of the city papers, a proposition purporting to come from him, and to the effect that he would play any man in Chicago (meaning Carme) two games, the French and American, for $1,000 a side on each game, and would give his competitor odds of five per cent, in each case. The rather bombastic manifesto was unaccompanied by either signature or preliminary forfeit, and need not have been received as a challenge. Carme, however, previous to Rudolphe's departure for New York, endeavored to effect the match upon those terms, but was put off by the excuse that Rudolphe was "too busy" to attend to it. This time, however, the proffer for the contest proceeds from Rudolphe in a legitimate manner, attended by the customary "put up" as a forfeit, and it is almost certain that the match will be made. On yesterday morning Carme endeavored to fix the stake at $1,000 a side on each game, but Rudolphe manifested an unwillingness to invest so heavily. In the present challenge the inevitable proposition of the right to name the make of table on which the games shall be played appears, but we believe that Carme is sufficiently anxious to make the match, and confident of his ability to win it, as to overlook this bit of imposition and bring his old antagonist to terms. Notwithstanding his former defeat at Rudolphe's hands, Carme firmly believes himself capable of beating him in a fair game, and there is little doubt that his opinion is shared by the greater part of the billiard fraternity in Chicago. However that may be, both players are now able to personally supply the principal portion of the stake money, thereby rendering wholly unnecessary the lugging in of any outside issues; and now that Rudolphe has shown that he means business by depositing a forfeit in proper form, Carme's friends will be anxious to see him come to the scratch without any of the annoying palaver and newspaper talk which attended the first bringing together of the two rival Frenchmen in Chicago. Each thoroughly dislikes the other; both are of Chicago, both in business here, both aspire to the billiard supremacy of the continent, and their crossing of cues in a *bona fide* match would involve probably the finest billiard contest ever witnessed in America. By all means give the rival Gauls a free field and a fair fight, and may the best man win. Carme's complete and entire acceptance will probably appear in these columns to-morrow morning.

CHESS.

The second of a series of match games by telegraph between the Chess Clubs of Chicago and Fort Wayne was begun last evening, the record of the play being as follows:

EVAN'S GAMBIT.

[illegible]

SHARP PRACTICE.

Row Among Grain Scalpers.

In the absence of anything better to do, the grain men of the city are going again into the "scalping business," by selling grain on the option of the seller to deliver it at any time during the month. One of the most prominent of this class of operators, who is known as being engaged in five-sixths of the quarrels which inevitably ensue from differences of opinion on the subject of payment, got into trouble yesterday. He had sold to a brother operator some ten or fifteen thousand bushels of wheat on "seller the month," and called for his margin, that is, a deposit of ten cents per bushel on the part of the buyer, to ensure the payment when the grain should be delivered. The buyer claimed that it was a purely fictitious one, as grain was rising in value in the market instead of falling. The seller, however, insisted, and the buyer then employed another broker to sell back to No. 1 ten thousand bushels of wheat, on the same option, and called upon him for his margin, which he, in like manner, expressed his determination not to pay, and the buyer then showed his hand, explaining that he had only aimed to get straight with the other one. Upon this No. 1 struck the other a blow upon the face, as a result of which a warrant was taken out for the arrest of the assailant. [illegible]

THAT OLD REPORTER.

THE TRIBUNE thinks one of our reporters are "pretty old."—*Evening Post.*

He are.

The Great Real Estate Sale.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning opens the great auction sale of Chicago real estate, by Messrs. Clarke, Layton & Co., at Farwell Hall, a place chosen on account of the magnitude of the sale, and in expectation of the crowds from all parts of the country that will be in attendance. This sale is looked forward to with greater interest, as the catalogue of lands to be sold under the hammer embraces much of the finest property in the South Division. Considerable of it lies in the vicinity of the South Park, and along the grand boulevards, where property cannot be taxed for street improvements. As was shown by us, several days ago, there are only 1,425 lots with a park or boulevard frontage, and this sale offers probably the last opportunity to secure any of them. [illegible] Pamphlets descriptive of the property to be sold have been issued, and large maps showing the precise location of every lot, will be at the sale. Three millions of dollars' worth of property will be disposed of, making this the largest real estate auction sale ever held in the United States. All the titles have been carefully examined, and are without a blemish, while the name of the house that conducts this sale is a guarantee of its good faith to the bidder. Be on hand at Farwell Hall at the opening of the sale. There will be seats for thousands of people.

Reduction in Piano Prices.

The most important step lately taken in the piano trade is the great reduction just made in the prices of their pianos by the celebrated piano manufacturers, Chickering & Sons, who have reduced the prices from $125 to $250 on each piano, bringing them to about the same prices as they were sold at before the war, allowing for the great and constant improvement made during that time. A first-class square piano can now be had from $475 to $800, and a square grand from $675 to $725—the same kind of pianos which before had been selling from $800 to $1,000. This movement, as may be imagined, has created no little sensation in musical circles, and will no doubt result in a large increase in the sales of these pianos, as they are now within the means of many who before did not feel able to pay the higher prices demanded. Reed's Temple of Music, Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn street, is the general salesroom for the Northwest, and there these instruments can be procured at exactly the same prices as they can be had in New York or Boston, and the expense and cost of transportation from the East saved to the customer.

The Laws of 1869.

Those wishing these laws, bound in leather, should send $2, or in pamphlet form, $1, to Myra Bradwell, No. 82 Washington street. E. B. Myers, the oldest law book publisher in the West, writes the following note in regard to this edition:

CHICAGO, May 13, 1869.

Mrs. Bradwell, Editress Legal News:

DEAR MADAM: Having made a critical examination and comparison of the two editions of the Revised Laws of 1869, I am convinced that the *Legal News* edition is not only the most accurate and full, but its mechanical execution is superior to any edition yet published. I shall take pleasure in commending the same to my customers. Please send me five hundred copies, say two hundred in paper, balance in full law binding.

Respectfully, E. B. MYERS.

Art Items.

The portrait of Lincoln, by Mr. Wm. Coggswell, of our city, which was selected by the President in accordance with the resolution of Congress appropriating $2,000 to pay for a portrait of the martyr, has been finally assigned its place in the large hall of the White House. The "full length" of General Grant, by the same artist, is now on exhibition at his studio in the Opera House, for a short time prior to its shipment to General Sherman, a few of whose friends have purchased it for presentation to him. Lieutenant General Sheridan is now sitting to Mr. Coggswell for a "full-length"—a commission from some of Little Phil's admirers.

Removal.

William A. Reed, the popular kid glove cleaner, has removed from No. 135 South Clark street to No. 138 South State street, where he has greater facilities for carrying on his business. Ladies and gentlemen having kid gloves that they desire cleaned or colored, can have it done at his establishment in short order. Kid shoes, satin, ostrich feathers, ribbons, &c., are also made as good as new at satisfactory prices.

The Century Plant at Rochester.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Express.

The blossoming of the striped century plant, or American aloe, the coming summer is a fixed fact. The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday says it is now in flower. Not so; the bud started from the plant on the 20th of April. Its average daily growth since that time has been about three and one-half inches, and last evening it was five feet two and one-half inches from the ground, and ten inches in circumference at the base. Being a strong, healthy plant, Mr. Frost is of the opinion that it will reach the height of twenty-five feet before blossoming, and at the rate it is now growing that important event will occur between the first and middle of July. The gardener of the Messrs. Frost informed us that he saw one in blossom in Germany, which reached the enormous height of twenty-nine feet before the bud burst. That remained in blossom about two months. The one that blossomed in the Van Rensselaer Place, Albany, about twenty years since, grew to the height of twenty-five feet, and remained in blossom for a long time, and was removed while in flower to New York, where it was exhibited at Niblo's Garden for a charitable institution. [illegible]

[illegible] twenty-nine years old, and the average expense of taking care of it has been in the neighborhood of $50 per year, saying nothing about the room it has occupied in the hot-house, which, to the floriculturist, is of no inconsiderable value. It formerly belonged to Mrs. John Greig, of Canandaigua, by whom it was propagated.

One of the Buffalo papers stated that a century plant bloomed in that city in the year 1858. Frost & Co. think the Buffalonians are laboring under the same mistake as some of our own people. They also maintain that they were convinced that flower in this city, until they saw the plant blossoming, is a variety of the cactus, which flowered in their green-house about eight years ago. If the century plant had been known to be in flower in Buffalo at that time, the Messrs. Frost, as well as other nurserymen in this city, who take a lively interest in all floral curiosities, would have been there to see it. We think our Buffalo friends will be convinced of their mistake when they investigate.

The century plant will remain in bloom a very long time, and then rot away at the root and die. It will be visited by a great many people from all parts of the country.

PERSONAL.

Prince Napoleon is a water velocipedestrian.

J. E. McClure, a well-known citizen of New New Orleans, died on the 13th.

The Crown Princess of Italy, it has been thought, would remain childless, but she is now reported as being "in an interesting condition."

The Emperor Napoleon has refused to make Welles de Lavalette, the French-American, a Senator.

It is said that Fisk, Jr., has lost over $75,000 in his operatic and theatrical enterprises, and will soon abandon all of them.

A grand-niece of the Duchess d'Abrantes, Marshal Junot's wife, is now a member of the Parisian *demi-monde*.

Sherwin, who had the "palace store" on Union Square, New York, left such a reputation with his elegant building that no one has been found to hire it, although a year and a half have elapsed.

On the 17th of April last the Consul of the United States at Callao, Peru, died in Lima, of yellow fever, after a short illness. Mr. McColley was a native of Milford, Del. He received his Consulship from Mr. Lincoln.

The authoress of the "Heir of Redclyffe," Miss Yonge, has gone to Paris to consult several psychiatrists. The lady has recently upon several occasions shown unmistakable symptoms of hypochondria, bordering upon insanity.

The pictures of Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, that formerly hung in the Council Chamber at Charleston, S. C., have been removed, and replaced by pictures of Generals Grant and Sherman.

Mrs. Pettigru King, daughter of the late James L. Pettigru, of Charleston, and authoress of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," "Lilly," and other novels, has been appointed a clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington.

Andrew Gregg, uncle of ex-Governor Curtin, and for several years State Senator, died in Milesburg, Centre County, Pa., on Friday. His father was United States Senator from 1807 to 1813, serving for a time as President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The Paris correspondent of the German and Belgian papers give rumors that Adelina Patti is going to apply for a divorce from her husband, who, she has found out, is an inveterate gambler, and is spending money faster than she can make it.

M. Auguste Barbier, author of the "Iambes," has been elected to M. Empis' vacant *fauteuil* in the French Academy; M. Champagne to M. Berryer's, and the Count d'Haussonville in the room of M. Viennet.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes an extract from a private letter written by ex-Secretary Seward, confirming the report that he intends to visit California this summer. Mr. Seward says: "I wish to examine personally the region which has been, at arm's length, one of my chief studies while in public life."

A few days ago, George Frost, of Lansingburg, N. Y., walked to Glens Falls, N. Y., and back, a distance of 104 miles, in twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes, arriving in Lansingburg at 12 o'clock, noon, not at all tired. He finished the day working at his trade.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows and a companion had an excursion, of several days' duration, in the wilds of Northern New York. When about parting with their guide, he remarked: "I guess you are pretty respectable fellers, for I haven't heard you swear once since we've been gone."

It is stated that Frederick W. Seward, late Assistant Secretary of State, has bought Thurlow Weed's interest in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and that he will take the editorial management of that paper. Mr. Seward was formerly connected with the Albany *Evening Journal*.

Ex-Secretary Welles, having decided to return to Hartford, has purchased the residence of J. Woodbridge White, on Charter Oak Place, for about $20,000, and a lot adjoining, together with a piece of land belonging to Austin Dunham, on the opposite side of the street.

Secretary Seward has been urged to improve his leisure by writing the records of his time, and a political history of the State of New York; but he says the only literary work he will perform is the preparation of something in memoriam of his deceased daughter, a woman of wonderful promise, who died last year.

M. Pontchery, a wealthy negro of Port au Prince, is one of the sensations of the hour at Paris. He lives in one of the finest houses on the Chaussee d'Antin, keeps half a dozen white servants, was invited last winter to all M. Rouher's parties, and mingled on terms of perfect equality with the most aristocratic families of France.

It is said that when Lord Byron sent to his wife the well-known touching lines—

"Fare thee well. And, if forever,
Still forever fare thee well!"

he enclosed in the same envelope a butcher's bill, with the pencilled remark, "Please look over this; I don't think we had so much meat."

At Covington, on the 18th, Mr. A. R. Corbin, of New York, was married to Miss Jennie Grant, sister of the President. The hymeneal knot was tied by the Rev. J. McK. Riley, of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of Covington, at the residence of the bride's father, and in the presence of a few friends. The couple left for New York the same afternoon.

It has been ascertained that Daniel DeFoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," while pretending to be a Tory, was in reality a Whig, and served the English administration from 1716 to 1720, by editing, writing in, and managing Tory papers in such a way as to soften down the political attacks upon his employers.

Alexandre Pierre Moline de Saint Yon is dead. He served throughout the wars of the first French Empire, and was Chief of Ordnance to Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo. On the second restoration of the Bourbons, he retired from the army, and wrote several books and operas. In 1844 he was made a Lieutenant General and a peer of France, and from 1845 to 1847 was Minister of War. He was 82 years old at the time of his death.

Lorenzo Sherwood, the "cheap freight railroad" man, is dead. His idea was to assimilate the railroad system to that of Canada. He would assign to the government or to a company the ownership of the road, giving permission to private interests to run freight trains. This, of course, would involve that there should be separate lines for the passenger and freight cars, and that all trains should be run on time.

It is stated that the French Prince Imperial dislikes studies of all kinds; that he has inherited the listless, trifling and fickle nature of his mother; that all his young playmates are his superiors intellectually, and that young Conneau's superiority over the Prince, with whom he is being educated, has become so marked that Conneau will, probably, shortly be sent to another school.

The other Parisian editors are severe on M. Emile de Girardin. One of the writers for the *Siecle* says that "Girardin probably killed Armand Carrel in a duel, more than thirty years ago, for no other purpose than to be able to say hereafter that he could fight no more duels. As it is, he daily insults somebody, and then invariably refuses to fight in pointing to that old duel of his and saying: 'You know Armand Carrel.'"

The Hon. Francis Colton, till recently our most efficient and popular Consul at Venice, passed through this city on Saturday last, on his way to his home at Galesburg, Ill. His severe affliction, in the loss of his excellent wife—mentioned in these columns a few weeks ago—led him to resign a position which he filled with marked ability and great satisfaction to his countrymen visiting the beautiful old city of the Adriatic.

The British aristocracy have large families. The Marquis of Anglesey is one of eighteen brothers and sisters; the Marquis of Huntley, of fourteen; Earl Fitzwilliam is one of thirteen, and has thirteen children of his own; Earl Grey is one of fifteen; the late Lord Denman left fifteen children; the Duke of Argyll has twelve; the Duke of Leinster is one of thirteen; the father of the Duke of Buccleuch left eleven children; the Earl of Minto left fourteen; the Earl of Bessborough has fourteen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Sale—Hotel and Restaurant—Best location in Chicago. A fine opportunity for an active, energetic man. The hotel is known as "Lill's," and is situated opposite the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad depot, the only direct route between Chicago and California, and adjacent to the docks of the passenger steamers plying between Chicago and Buffalo, Ogdensburg and other points on the lakes, and is in the heart of the business portion of the city. There is attached to and forming a part of it, a fine restaurant which has been recently refitted, and contains all the modern improvements, such as ranges, broiler, steamer and boiler. Dining rooms elegantly fitted up, with capacity to seat 150 persons—also, a ladies dining room with private entrance. The hotel has nineteen fine rooms, well ventilated and suitably furnished. The whole is at present in successful operation and doing a first-class business, and will be sold cheap to a good party. Reason for selling—proprietor has other business to attend to. Apply to M. O'Byrne, 15, 17 and 19 North Wells street.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.—This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingue* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy of power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.

Lyon's Kathairon is the best hair dressing.

Juniper Tar Soap—is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, saltrheum, pimples and other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

St. James' Hotel, Boston, Mass.—As the travelling season approaches, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES' HOTEL.

Make no mistake! Get Dr. Seth Arnold's Balsam for the cure of all summer complaints. The ingredients are perfectly combined to meet all derangements of the bowels. It is the result of twenty-five years' experience, and has proved an entire success.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed-Bugs.—Now is the season to commence using it, and make a thorough extermination of these tormentors of our nightly rest. Try it, and sleep in peace.

Unsurpassed by imported articles.—Colgate & Co.'s soaps, both laundry and toilet, are unsurpassed for quality by the best imported articles.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

All neuralgia cured instantly. Try Wolcott's Pain Paint free at No. 189 South Clark street, Chicago.

MARRIED.

FULLER—SVENDSEN—In this city, May 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Fuller and Miss Mary Svendsen, all of Chicago.

GATLIN—WOODS—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, May 18, by Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. Charles Gatlin and Miss Mary E. Woods, daughter of Wm. Woods, Esq., all of Chicago.

DIED.

ALEXANDER—In this city, May 18, Eugene W., infant son of R. W. and M. P. L. Alexander, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Funeral services at residence, 289 West Monroe-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WEBSTER—In Ogdensburgh, N. Y., May 13, Marie, wife of E. T. Webster, of Chicago, aged 21 years and 11 days.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S NATIONAL MUSEUM.

J. W. BLAISDELL........Manager

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings; also at the Grand Matinee on Wednesday afternoon, will be presented, first time at this establishment, the highly successful drama, entitled

EAST LYNNE;

Or, The Elopement.

To conclude with the Dillon farce of

THE LAUGHING HYENA.

FRIDAY.

Benefit of Mr. Wm. Allen.

In Preparation—DOT.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO........Managers.

To-night and Saturday afternoon,

IXION; or, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

To-night, positively, the LEON BROTHERS' new and terrific act, "THE FLYING MEN."

The unapproachable burlesque company.

MISS EMILY THORNE, MRS. J. A. OATES,

Miss May Howard, Miss Katie Putnam, Miss Marie Boniface, Miss Mary Madders, Miss Georgia Tebbin, Messrs. Burnett, Fiske, McManus, Bradley, Mackay, Thorpe, Ashley, Sloan, Rennie, J. H. Burnett, Richardson, &c., &c., in the completion of a grand cast of forty characters, besides the numerous Chorus and Corps of Auxiliaries, and the startling novel spectacular features of Ricardo's Pandemonium, Hernandez' Brass Band. Entirely new and magnificent costumes, scenery and appointments.

Open, 7:15; commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S NATIONAL MUSEUM.

J. W. BLAISDELL........MANAGER.

Will be exhibited in the Upper Hall.

For a Few Days Only,

Commencing in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 2½, excepting Wednesdays and Saturdays, on which occasions it will be presented immediately after the Matinee, THE MOST WONDERFUL EXHIBITION EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.

STEVENS' GREAT PANORAMA

OF THE

Indian Massacre in Minnesota in 1862.

A full length portrait of that demon, CUT NOSE, the terror of the whites.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, EXCITING TABLEAUX, THRILLING SCENES.

In preparation—DOT.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN........Sole Lessee and Manager

This, Wednesday, afternoon, at 2½, and evening at 8 o'clock.

ROSEDALE; Or, The Rifle Ball.

Presented with handsome scenery and appointments. Excellent cast.

Friday evening, Benefit of Mrs. D. R. Allen. In active preparation, another Great Novelty.

WABASH-AV. VELOCIPEDROME.

Open every day and evening for general riding.

Thursday Evening, May 20.

FIRST GENERAL GRAND FANCY DRESS MASQUERADE.

The Management take pleasure in announcing to the public the engagement of the

ELLA FRANKLIN TROUPE,

Who will appear in their

GRAND CARNIVAL,

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 21 and 22. Admittance 25 cents.

A. H. ASHLEY, Proprietor.

LIBRARY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT,

This, Wednesday Evening,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mrs. MARIE HASPER.

Mrs. MARIE HASPER will be assisted by a

Chorus of 100 Voices.

Under the direction of Mr. ADAMS, Mr. HEMAN ALLEN, Mr. C. H. BRITTAN and others.

Tickets, $1; for sale at Lyon & Healy's and Root & Cady's Music Stores, and at the Hall.

FARWELL AND LIBRARY HALLS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By DANIEL SCOTT & CO.

AUCTION.

Credit Sale, by Catalogue.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 19th and 20th May, at 9½ a. m.

We are instructed by Messrs. WILLS, GREGG & CO., to sell the whole

BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,

At Their Warehouse, 56 and 58 Wabash-av.,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 19th and 20th May, at 9½ a. m., each day.

THE STOCK EMBRACES

All Kinds of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Notions, &C., &C.

Country Merchants will do well to attend this Large Sale, as such a chance of sorting up stock but seldom occurs in this market.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

THURSDAY, 20th May, at 9½ a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 41 Randolph-st.

BY CATALOGUE.

RICH TRIMMINGS,

Braids, Lace, Buttons, Jewelry, &c.

The Stock of Messrs. BROWN & CO., 323 Broadway, New York.

The Goods, which are of the Latest and Most Desirable Styles, are all

Newly Imported from Europe, and will be sold without the least reserve,

ON VIEW WEDNESDAY.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY B. T. LEE.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

No. 878 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.,

THURSDAY, 20TH MAY.

At 9½ o'clock, Carpets, Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture of a family going East.

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer.

BY H. ALEXANDER & SONS,

180 and 182 Washington-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF FANCY GOODS,

By order of G. W. Campbell, Assignee.

ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH INST.,

At 9½ o'clock, the entire stock of J. D. & L. Isaacs, will be sold, consisting of Fancy Dry Goods, Jewelry, Watches, &c. The attention of dealers is called to this sale, comprising a general assortment, and every article will be sold to the highest bidder.

This Morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clk,

In addition to the Bankrupt Sale of Fancy Goods, we will sell a small lot of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

From a family leaving the city, which have only been in use 12 days—new Carpets, Cook Stove, Tin Ware, Crockery, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c., &c. Also,

10,000 PAPER COLLARS,

Direct from the Factory, entirely fresh and new styles.

H. ALEXANDER & SONS, Auctioneers, 180 & 182 WASHINGTON-ST.

BY J. B. FITCH.

May 19, at 10 a. m., at 58 Wells-st.,

Elegant Household Furniture,

Consisting of Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Tinware. The above must be sold, positively, as the parties leave the city on that day.

Also, a Fine Lot of Office and Saloon Fixtures, very cheap.

J. B. FITCH, Auctioneer, 58 and 60 South Wells-st.

By Moffatt, Thomas & Co.

215 State-st.

AUCTION SALE OF

Household Furniture and effects of a large Boarding house of fifty rooms, on

THURSDAY, May 20th, at 10 a. m. punctual,

Consisting of Parlor, Dining-room and Bedroom Sets, Linen, Crockery, Large Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Piano Fortes, Kitchen Furniture and effects.

MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 25 Dearborn-st.

176 South Clark Street.

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock a. m.

A large consignment just received from Paris. Ladies are especially invited to attend.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—$20 REWARD—FROM D. A. GAGE'S [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

ITALIAN MARBLE AND ALABASTER STATUARY, AND ORNAMENTAL GOODS, Rich Bronzes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 25 and 26, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2½ p. m.,

At Store No. 106 Madison-st.,

Next door to "Evening Post" and "Staats Zeitung."

The collection embraces the finest Statuettes from the best STUDIOS OF ITALY, such as Venus of Canova, Group of Dancing Girls, Venus of Medici, Arianna, Apollo, The Greek Slave, &c., &c.

Beautiful Marble, Roman, Florentine, Etruscan and Grecian Vases, Pompeii Urns, Naples Tazzas, Card Baskets, Card Receivers, Genuine Bronze Figures, together with a large and elegant variety of

WORKS OF ART.

All of the direct importation of Mr. F. PANDOLFINI, who has selected the entire collection in person with great care, with a view to meet the taste of his many friends in this city.

The whole will be open and ready for exhibition on MONDAY, 24th, when ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the same.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

8 ELDRIDGE COURT—SUITE OF ELEGANT parlors, and two rooms for young men, with first-class board at $7 to $12, and day board at $6 per week.

14 THIRD-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND wives or four gentlemen can find pleasant furnished rooms, with board. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

15 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., BETWEEN LAKE and Randolph-sts.—Two gentlemen of quiet habits can obtain good board, with room, at reasonable price.

16 AND 18 RUSH-ST.—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, with board, for gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen. Also one single room. Day boarders accommodated.

20 WILLARD-PLACE, BETWEEN RANDOLPH and Washington-sts., a handsome furnished room or suite of rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Location good and table first-class. Take Randolph-st. cars.

28 VAN BUREN-ST., BETWEEN WABASH AND Michigan-avs.—An elegant suite of parlors on first floor; also, one large room, furnished or unfurnished. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Mrs. FORREST.

47 JACKSON-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM WABASH-AV.—One handsome suite of front rooms, second floor, with bath, hot and cold water; also one single room and accommodations for a few day boarders.

49 VAN BUREN-ST., BETWEEN WABASH-AV. and State-st.—A nice, large furnished front room, with closet, and board. Also an unfurnished room. References required.

84 ADAMS-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM SUITABLE for two gentlemen. Also, a few day boarders.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO TEACHERS.—A music teacher can find pleasant parlor and board, with privilege of receiving pupils at home. Terms reasonable.

107 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE LARGE front room with closet and bath room off. Also an elegant suite of rooms to let with board to gentlemen and wives. House new and first-class. References required.

112 ADAMS-ST.—ONE FAMILY ROOM, BATH, closets, and unfurnished. [illegible] double rooms for single gents, parents and wives. First-class day board at $5 per week.

127 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS—A handsome front parlor for gentleman and wife. Good board and a pleasant home.

131 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single persons.

132 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD BY the day or week, at very reasonable terms.

142 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for one gentleman. Also, two or three day boarders can be accommodated.

149 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished front rooms to rent, with board, for two gentlemen.

156 WEST MONROE-ST., FIFTEEN MINUTES' walk from Court House. Two rooms to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in private family.

157 FOURTH-AV.—THE COMFORTS OF A home for gentlemen and wives, single gentlemen, and young ladies. Rooms large and airy. Gas and bath room. Reference required.

180 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE ROOM, convenient to business, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, a single room for a gentleman.

185 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room for gentleman and wife, also single room for two gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

219 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—NEAR ADAMS.—Good board and excellent rooms. Terms easy.

220 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, furnished rooms for gentlemen. Day boarders wanted.

225 INDIANA-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED suite of front rooms, with first-class board; also one large room for two gents, only five minutes' walk from Lake-st. Also two or three day boarders can be accommodated.

236 MICHIGAN-AV.—WEEK AND DAY boarders can be accommodated.

238 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FRONT ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife; also, one for two single gentlemen, with board, and only a few boarders taken at very reasonable rates.

245 WEST MADISON-ST.—A NICE FRONT room, for two single gentlemen, with board. Terms reasonable, and references exchanged.

255 WEST MADISON-ST.—ONE VERY PLEASANT front room, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also one smaller room. Board from $6 to $9 per week.

320 WABASH-AV.—SUITES OF ELEGANT front rooms to rent with first-class board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen.

321 CHICAGO-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one small and two large rooms, furnished or unfurnished. References given and required.

325 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—A pleasant suite of parlors, with first-class board for single gentlemen, and also two large rooms for gentlemen and wife. Also, will accommodate a few day boarders. House and appointments unexceptionable.

333 WABASH-AV.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen. Also a few day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

341 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in the marble front. References required.

366 OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with board. Prices low. Location delightful, near the lake shore. References required.

445 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ADA—A large room to rent, with board; also, two small rooms. All modern improvements. Terms moderate. References, &c.

447 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN wishing board where they can enjoy the comforts of home can be accommodated. House has all modern improvements. Best of references given and required.

467 MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms for gentleman and wife or three or four single gents.

483 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT room suitable for two gentlemen, with board; use of bath room. Terms reasonable.

659 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR families and single gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished, in the marble front house. Day board given. Also, large barn to rent.

746 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

806 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms to rent, with first-class board. Parties desiring board will find a pleasant home at Mrs. WARREN'S. References required.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.—I HAVE A FEW FURnished rooms to rent, with board, gas and bath room included, as cheap for the convenience as can be had in the city. Good reference required and given. Please call immediately.

AMERICAN HOTEL, 165 AND 167 NORTH WELLS-st.—Can accommodate a few boarders at $5 per week. Good rooms and superior beds.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board. House furnished with modern conveniences. Private family. Apply at 241 Ohio-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen can have good board, with a nice front room, well furnished, in a private family. The house is conveniently situated to the business part of the city. Address E M P, Tribune office.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated at 264, corner of Rush and Illinois-sts. House newly furnished.

CORNER OF HUBBARD-COURT AND STATE-st.—Some pleasant rooms, furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first-class board, can be obtained at E. WOOD'S boarding house. Charges reasonable. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

FOREST-AV., SECOND HOUSE NORTH OF Thirty-third-st.—Two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, will find a large and pleasant front room, with board, in a small private family, where they can obtain the comforts of a home at a moderate price. Location delightful. Close to cars.

NORTH SIDE, FIFTEEN MINUTES' WALK from Lake-st.—Board, with unfurnished front parlor, for gentleman and wife. Gas, bath room, &c., &c. Location O. K. Terms, $7.50 each per week. Address O R, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., FIFTEEN MINUTES' WALK from Lake-st.—Board at prices to suit the times. Handsome furnished rooms, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen. Terms reasonable for three days, C P G, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SINGLE ROOM, with board, in a private family, where there are no boarders, West Side, on one of the cross streets, between Randolph and Adams, and west of Peoria-st. Address F. F. GRAHAM, P. O. Box 2[illegible].

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE West Side, for two young gentlemen, convenient to the cars. Terms very moderate. Address CLOVE, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN good circumstances, a front room, with closet, and board on either Michigan or Wabash-avs., not farther south than Van Buren-st. None but first-class need answer. Address, with terms, F., 83 Washington-st., Room 7 and 8.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A SINGLE gentleman, within five and ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address, stating terms, P. O. Drawer 6261.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON THE 6TH MAY, A small Bay Horse; spavin on right hind leg, white star on forehead and two hind feet white. Finder will please leave him at 664 West Indiana-st. F. WELSH.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, about eight months old, with right ear lapped in on his head. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to 126 North Canal-st.

LOST—ABOUT TWO WEEKS SINCE, ON THE corner of Western-av. and Fourth-st., a Plain Gold Ring. Finder will be satisfactorily rewarded by returning it to CARPENTER & WOODRON, No. 93 West Lake-st.

LOST—A VERY LARGE FULL-BLOODED ST. Bernard dog. He is a brownish yellow color. Had on a muzzle, and strap around his neck. Anyone who will return him to 1321 Michigan-av., or give information where he may be found shall be liberally rewarded. L. E. TRUESDALE.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, hoisting and marine, 4 to 30 horse. Pay's Trip-Hammer; Foreman's Iron-clad Burr Stone Mills. H. M. AYRES, 73 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO PILE DRIVING ENGINES, about complete of all sizes and makes, new and second-hand; pile driving and trip-hammers, boiling, &c. W. McGREGOR, 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 6 HORSE POWER PORTABLE engine and shafting, cheap, at 72 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A FANCY [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT, REAL Estate Broker, 90 Washington-st.

IMPROVED.

ROBEY-ST., south of Madison—Two fine frame houses, containing 9 or 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements.

OAK-ST., east of Green Bay-road—Two fine brick houses, with all modern conveniences.

RIVER-ST., near Madison-av.—40 feet, with fine store, paying 10 per cent on price asked.

WILLARD-PLACE, near Randolph-st.—Fine two-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements.

PRAIRIE-AV., corner of Twenty-first—Two new marble front houses, with all the modern improvements.

WARREN-ST.—Fine frame house, near Robey-st., lot 25x125 feet.

FULTON-ST., near Elizabeth—Neat new cottage, containing 7 rooms, gas, water, &c., full-sized lot.

MAY-ST., near Fulton—Cottage containing 8 rooms. Lot 25x125 feet. Can be bought cheap.

PAULINA-ST., near Chicago-av.—25x125 feet, with cottage, containing 5 rooms. Very cheap.

LAKE-ST., near Ann—Fine two-story frame house in perfect order; full-sized lot.

SANGAMON-ST., near Van Buren—An elegant marble front house, 60x160 feet, with all the modern improvements.

WARREN-ST., near west of old city limits—Four two-story frame houses. Cheap.

OSTRANDER—Fine frame house, near the Lake, for $2,500.

UNIMPROVED.

MORGAN'S GARDEN—Having made a subdivision of this property, [illegible] with large forest elm trees on Ashland-av. and Sheld-av.; Centre and Orchard-sts., at from $1,000 to $1,250 each, on time. An abstract will be furnished.

[illegible]

W. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WINCHESTER-ST., CORNER OF Van Buren, [illegible] Peck-st., near Union Park, two-story brick basement. House and lot $6,000. Cheap.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY J. H. REES & CO., 90 DEARBORN-ST.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST. $4,000 will buy a good house and lot worth $4,500, on easy terms, or good discount for half cash. Can give a good bargain in this.

PARK-AV.—$5,000 will buy a brick house, one year old, on 25 foot lot, all modern improvements, fine style, nice barn. [illegible] Good lot would be taken in part pay.

STATE-ST.—$5,000 will buy two three-story buildings, now renting [illegible] Not one year old. Water, gas, &c. $3,500 cash, balance one year.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—$5,000. Fine, new brick house, with barn. Can be exchanged for good city lots.

BLUE ISLAND-AV.—$10,000 will buy two stores, with 50 feet lot, on a very valuable corner. Ground worth $250 per foot. A good investment.

GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—35 ACRES FRONTING ON RIVER [illegible]

OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7, Union Building.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL FARMS IN Illinois, [illegible] G. H. LAMBERTON, 122 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FINE FARM, NEAR Stockbridge, Ill. [illegible] JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 122 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—200-ACRE FARM AT BENTON, LAKE Co., Ill., one mile from station. [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—A GOOD DWELLING wanted, worth $8,000 to $10,000, in a nice neighborhood, for which good city lots, about two miles from Court House, will be given in exchange. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST AND FINEST PAIR of mules in the State; [illegible] Apply to S. S. BUCKLEY, Loda, Iroquois County, Ill., where the mules can be seen.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND EXPRESS wagon. Will be sold separately if desired. Call at TOTT & CASHAR'S livery stable, No. 130 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT family carriages, top and no top buggies, side seat carriages, side spring buggies, phaetons, &c., can be bought at low figures. [illegible] SHELTON & TUTTLE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND best assortment of carriages, &c., at MARTIN'S Carriage Factory, 281 and 283 Kinzie-st. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—A DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, WITH new shifting-top buggy. This is a nice rig, and will be sold cheap. Apply to W. H. GRUBB, Room 12 No. 144 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE, STYLISH BAY mare, 6 years old, sound and kind. [illegible] Apply at [illegible] West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FOR TWO DAYS only—A first-class [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT dwelling house on the south side of Monroe, between Wood and Lincoln-sts., 10 or 11 rooms, and has all the modern improvements.

[illegible]

WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 90 AND 92 MICHIGAN-AV., twenty rooms each, and furnaces. No. 93 West Jackson-st., 10 rooms, gas, bath, &c.

[illegible]

J. H. MARSHALL'S, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—433 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 12 rooms, in good order, water, sewers, &c., $50. [illegible]

T. B. FITCH & CO., 165 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT ONCE—FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 267 [illegible] ALLAN PINKERTON, 89 and 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE private boarding house, 183 East Monroe-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BUILDINGS, Nos. 17 and 19 Michigan-av., between Lake and South Water-sts. [illegible] SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agency, Room 8, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—239 ONTARIO-ST.—HOUSE WITH 9 rooms, bathroom and gas. For particulars apply at 240, corner of Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON CHESTNUT-ST., between Clark and North LaSalle-sts. [illegible] PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 260 South Water-st.

TO RENT—87 HOYNE-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE OF 11 rooms, water, bath-room, marble mantels, &c. Rent, $50 per month. COOPER & PACKARD, 157 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TILL 1ST NOVEMBER. House and furniture No. 257 Division-st., northwest corner North State-st. Apply at 159 Wabash-av., between 3 and 4 p. m.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, NOS. 1164 and 1168 Michigan-av. Apply to E. HARRINGTON, [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 81 HURON-ST., with basement and gas fixtures, $40. EDWIN GREENE, 115 South Clark-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES, on Lincoln-st., Nos. 113 and 121. Rent $30 per month. Apply at 390 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON NORTH Side, fifteen minutes' walk from the river, for the summer. Good neighborhood. Terms reasonable. Address L S G, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHOICE RESIDENCE, 10 ROOMS, second house west of Union Park on Warren-st., &c. Price, $900. House open on Wednesday and Thursday. Call and examine it. Room 19, No. 123 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO. 72 EGAN-AV., A NEW TWO-story frame and brick basement house of 12 rooms. [illegible] HUBBARD & REIS, Room 15, Post Office Block.

TO RENT—BY J. S. GOULD, ROOM 3 LOMBARD Block, a splendid furnished house on Michigan-av. Also several nice furnished houses on Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A DWELLING AT Harlem. Also to rent a few small tenements. Apply to JOHN H. S. QUICK, Room 5, No. 41 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 623 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Nineteenth-st., four rooms on ground floor, and basement, $35 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE NO. 287 West Lake-st. Has 6 rooms, water up-stairs, and is in good condition. Rent $15 per month. COOPER & PACKARD, 157 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT Hyde Park, near the lake—house new and in good order, furnished or unfurnished. B. A. ULRICH, law office, Room 13, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT NICELY furnished rooms, with or without board. Also, a few day boarders wanted. 47 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—THE UPPER HALF OF A GOOD two-story house in first-class condition, fully furnished, or would rent it separate to two suitable parties. 65 South Peoria-st., between Madison and Monroe.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at Ratterey's billiard room, Madison-st. and Wabash-av., Room 16 o'clock a. m.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, also a small furnished room, without board. Apply at 89 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE for office or dwelling rooms, at 169 South Clark-st., second floor.

TO RENT—THE PLEASANTEST SUITE OF rooms in the city. Two large rooms connecting by folding doors. Fronting on two of the principal streets, 3 minutes' walk from the Post Office. Will be rented together or single. Apply at 111 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED front room in Post Office Block, cor. Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Inquire at Room 6, third floor.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT 197 Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office. Inquire at Room No. 1.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, unfurnished, in house of modern improvements, at 201 Wabash-av. Will only be rented for gentlemen's sleeping rooms. Reference required.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with gas, closet and bath. Also, good barn, fronting on two alleys. Inquire at 551 Indiana-st., east of Rush.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms. Also, a new cottage at $25 per month. Inquire at 311 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN POPE'S Block, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., opposite Farwell Hall. References required. Apply at Room 27.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM IN Mosely's Building, 144 and 146 Madison-st.; $11 per month. Apply at Room 7, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—377½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST., FURnished or unfurnished front room with closet.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished rooms in first-class brick residence, No. 45 Third-av. Terms low.

TO RENT—STORES OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE 132 CLARK-ST., NEWLY painted. [illegible]

J. H. MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE STORES, AT 940 AND 942 per month; one suitable for a small family to live in rear. The above stores are newly fitted up and good for grocery, tin-shop, hardware, furniture, meat market, boots and shoes. To be seen at 940 and 942 State-st., near Twelfth.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, 154 WASHINGTON-st., near Clark. Also, offices in the same building. Apply to G. S. WALLER, 8 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 7 IN THE WIGWAM Building, corner of Lake and Market-sts. Inquire of H. B. BEATTIE, No. 2 same building.

TO RENT—DINING ROOMS AND ICE CREAM parlors, now in running order and doing a splendid business. Address "RESTAURANT," Tribune office.

TO RENT—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, [illegible] 106 Lake-st. Apply to C. B. DAGGETT, Hibbard, Rich & Noble's law office, 67 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD floors of 181 Dearborn-st., suitable for lodge rooms, or for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire at Anderson's Dining Rooms, on the premises.

TO RENT—ONE HALF ELEGANT STORE AND basement, 91 Washington-st.; plate-glass show window, 5 feet wide; Brussels carpet included. Other half occupied by Lamb Knitting Machine.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF ONE STORE, 37 South State-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN BASEMENT OF Tribune Building, 131 Dearborn-st. S. S. GREELEY, City and County Surveyor.

TO RENT—BAKERY WITH EIGHT OVENS, machines and power. Also one floor, 63x75 feet, with steam power, in the fire-proof building, 25 23 and 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORE 20 BY 80 FEET, NO. 80 MONroe-st., suitable for hardware business. Also rooms for light manufacturing. Inquire of PRICKETT & DRYSDALE, 85 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 146 LAKE-st., 20 feet by 60; steam hoistway in the rear, and steam power furnished for light manufacturing purposes if desired. Apply to WM. G. HOLMES, 148 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST SUITES OF offices in the city, with water-closet, &c., attached, just refitted and furnished. One block only from the Post Office. Will be let to a party who will buy the furniture and pay a lease of $300. Rent low. Address GILBERT, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE NEW STORE, NO. 109 South Clark-st. Good rooms in same building. Apply to WM. B. PAGE, Room 6, No. 14 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN YOLK Buildings, 197 Washington-st. T. S. FITCH & CO., 165 Dearborn-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 204 North Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—MADAM MAYNARD WILL ANswer questions of the past, present and future relative to business, love, lawsuits, absent friends or stolen property. Will give phrenological examinations. Call and see my famous fruit. Agents wanted. Consultation fee from $1 to $2. 121 Jackson-st., near Clark.

WANTED—DR. MATHENS, CLAIRVOYANT Medium, can tell of business, marriage, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, or anything you wish to know. Will cure fits, seminal weakness, suppressed menstruation, paralysis, and all chronic and private diseases. Consultation fee from $1 to $2. 121 Jackson-st., near Clark.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD, broken, also good watches, guns, pistols, musical instruments, jewelry, &c. High prices paid in cash at BARNET'S, 218 West Madison-st., between Franklin and Market. P. S.—Watches, clocks, &c., repaired at half the regular price and fully warranted.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS, RAILROAD builders, farmers and others wanting Scandinavian hands, male or female, may apply to office, 112 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED business, by a reliable business man, who can furnish $2,000 or $3,000. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address L V S, Leader Office, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO SEND 10 CENTS for a sample of the best selling 25-cent article in the world. $12.50 from $5, or $25 from $7, every day. FULLER & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE—I WILL BUY or rent, if the price be very moderate and the neighborhood good. Address SYMSTRONG, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CATARRH, call on Dr. McKWIN, 254 West Madison-st., or at his office, 144 East Madison-st., and get effectually cured by his new method of treatment.

WANTED—GERMAN AND FRENCH TAUGHT by Prof. SELIG. Please send address to Tribune office.

WANTED—EARTH FILLING, FOR LOT CORNER Beach and Sebor-sts. Apply immediately, to BLYMYER, FEARING & CO., 120 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $300 TO $500 CAN FIND a good chance to invest it, with his time and attention, so as to make money. Sure thing. Call at 120 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS—THE undersigned, a practical distiller and chemist, who can run from 16 to 18 quarts of proof spirit from each bushel of grain used, wishes to instruct distillers to make their whiskey in good old style, equal to the Kentucky, Rye, and Tennessee, Robertson County whiskies. The wash is a certain preventive and cure for hog cholera. [illegible] Address THOMAS W. BELL, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CLIENT HAS 300 acres choice Central Illinois Lands, which we are authorized to exchange for good city property. SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO., 135 and 137 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED TO KNOW that divorces are legally obtained, without publicity, and at a small expense. Address P. O. Box 1037. No fee unless decree is granted.

WANTED—$10 PER MONTH ONLY—FOR office, with small private office, head of first flight, new marble block. (Lawyer preferred.) Apply to Superintendent of "Co-operative Printing Company," Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON WHO WROTE an anonymous letter under date of May 9th, relative to New York matters of August, 1868, please address a letter to W. Es. Ia. &c. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE—RENT NOT to exceed $400. Address A. B. BOYDEN, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY J. S. GOULD, ROOM 3 Lombard Block, furnished or unfurnished houses on any of the avenues east of State-st., to good tenants.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage, for four or six months, by a gentleman and wife. West Side, convenient to Madison-st., preferred. Address MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON first floor, near State and Monroe-sts., for a French dressmaker. State price and address Mrs. PAULINE, Tribune office.

PIANOS.

TO RENT—NEW PIANOS, $6 PER MONTH; [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—AT THE ALTON WOOLEN MILL, a good carder. Apply at once to F. K. NICHOLS & SON, Alton, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RULER. PERmanent situation given to a good man. Address R. P. STUDLEY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AT 169 LAKE-ST., BY W. C. & J. M. RHODES, a few energetic men, as travelling agents for Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, to whom we will pay a liberal salary.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply to E. F. WARNER, Architect, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FITTERS FOR LADIES' work, and three operators on ladies' work, on the Singer sewing machine, at 177 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN PAINTER and Gilder. Steady work and highest wages paid. 39 Randolph-st. F. X. RIGBY.

WANTED—TWO BARBERS AT THE GREAT Western Hair Dressing Palace, 62 West Lake-st. None but first-class workmen need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER IN a wholesale grocery house. Address, stating experience, &c., SOUCHONG, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE WISH TO HIRE ONE SALESman of experience, who can engage permanently on a liberal salary, with our house, which pays two tables. [illegible] ORVIS & BOSWICK, over 123 and 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU of the Young Men's Christian Association, a registered man, immediately.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, as office clerk, in Milwaukee. A good writer can apply to P. O. Box 224, Milwaukee.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER AND JOB workman, at 408 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE LOCAL AGENT IN EACH county in Illinois, to sell a patented silvered doorplate, warranted not to tarnish, is very durable, and much cheaper than the ordinary plate. Address PATENT SILVERED DOOR PLATE CO., 144 Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOSS WAGON PAINTER, A BOSS harness maker and a boss wagon maker—good reliable men can find good places as above, for life, if they wish, at fair prices. Apply in person to the undersigned, between 1 and 2 p. m., room 50, Matteson House, or by letter to their care. D. JOHNSON.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARPET UPholsterers to put down carpets. HOLLISTER & PHELPS, 114 and 116 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PATTERN MAKERS immediately at 28 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MEN IN LIFE INsurance. Also, active men can address, with references, MUTUAL, Box 19, Chicago. Territory in this State and Wisconsin. Liberal terms given.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply at 669 State-st., between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITER IN A restaurant. Apply at 60 State-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND DO general housework for a small family. Apply from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 6 to 8 p. m., to-day, at [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 379 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Call after 9 a. m., at 209 North Dearborn-st., and bring references.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WOMAN, AS WET nurse, to take child to her own house. Address, giving name and residence, SMITH, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL. One with good references may apply at 95 Calumet-av. Good wages.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby, at 176 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT THIRTEEN OR fourteen years of age, to take care of a child, at 11 Place-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Wages will be made satisfactory. Inquire at 129 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of children, in a small family, at 283 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD AMERICAN, GERman, Swede and Norwegian girls, for first-class places in small private families, hotels, boarding-houses and laundries. Apply at City Intelligence Office, 122 East Washington-st., Room 21, up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. American or German preferred. Call for two days, at 282 West Randolph-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, for a small family in the village of Evanston. Call at 114 Dearborn-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. To a good girl a permanent situation and good wages will be given. Call at 142 Third-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. References required. Apply at 174 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 FIRST-CLASS dressmakers. French preferred. Apply at 251 South Halsted-st. MISS F. DESLONGCHAMPS, Dressmaker.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooking, washing and ironing. Inquire at 27 Sixteenth-st., corner Indiana-av.

WANTED—TO TAILOR, TWO GIRLS TO work on the Singer Sewing Machine; two to finish and make button holes. Also, a man to press. Apply at 11 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, AT 13 SOUTH Green-st., West Side. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 254 West Adams-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS AND chambermaids, to go into the country. Also, four cooks and two sewing girls. Apply at Room 5, 20 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS, FOR SITUATIONS IN private families and hotels, and all wanting good reliable work, to call at 97 East Randolph-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR SOUTH PAcific; wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day. 15 wood choppers for Indiana. Free transportation. Apply for further particulars apply at 52 Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS SEEKING SITUAtions as bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks and mechanics, will please address us. We have positions to offer them. RUSSELL, HILL & CO., Business Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 500 LABORERS FOR the Michigan; wages $2 per day. Free transportation, no office charges. Apply to SNELL & CO., Authorized Agents, Room 4, Parlor's Building.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, TWO CLERKS, porter, coachman, travelling agent, foreman, brakesman and bartender. Apply at 12 Dearborn-st., Room 2. Applicants by mail address G. C. FULTON & CO., Box 622. Enclosing 25 cents for reply.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD HANDS NEAR THE city—steady work—and all men and boys seeking employment to call on HUNTER & WOOD, 97 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAN, 2 CLERKS, 1 PORter, 2 salesmen, 1 bartender, 1 waiter, 1 hostler, 2 drivers, 1 coachman, 4 farm hands and 200 railroad men for Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Wages $2 to $2.50 per day. Apply at General Employment Agency, 198 South Clark-st., Room 8. By mail send ten cents for any particulars.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING, 300 railroad laborers. Wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per day. Free transportation; fare paid to the place of work; steady work. Apply to E. F. CHRISTIAN, Room 8, Lind's Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO any one who are willing to accept a business, in any of the Western States, by a small investment. From $200 to $500 will secure a business which will pay from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum, net profits, and may be had. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., and investigate. One of the best opportunities to make money ever offered to the public. HOWARD TILDEN, 129 Dearborn-st.

A NO. 1 LAUNDRY FOR SALE, CENTRALLY located and doing a large business. Good reasons for selling. Address LAUNDRY, Republican office.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE, WITH LEASE of lot, on State-st., near Archer-road. Four years' lease at a low rate. Apply to M. L. FRAIRIE, No. 173 State-st.

CARRIAGE SHOPS FOR SALE, SITUATED IN one of the finest towns in the State, 80 miles from Chicago, with an excellent run of trade. Owner's reason for selling is an account of poor health. A good bargain offered. For particulars, inquire of BRIGHAM & GOODYEAR, 181 Lake-st.

CUSTOM GRIST MILL FOR SALE, ON A DURAble stream, three run of stone, two dwellings, &c. Will be sold for one-half its value, or traded for city property. Address D. W. ELDRED, No. 22 Reynolds' Block, Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN ONE OF THE best locations in the city. Business first-class. Terms easy. Address CHEMIST, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE at a bargain, at invoice. Business well established, and doing a brisk trade. Inquire at 61 South Water-st.

GOOD, SALABLE STOCK OF GOODS, $10,000, TO exchange for a farm or other good real estate and some money. T. S. BAKER, 124 Randolph-st.

HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED restaurant and saloon, centrally located and paying; or, if desired, the whole interest will be sold. Apply to TUCKER & RICHIE, 3 Major Block.

MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS and Business Agents, 25 Dearborn-st., have upward of 200 chances, in every line of business, exclusively in their hands for disposal, and request parties wishing to invest their money in a straight money-making concern to favor them with a call, and at the same time to indicate the nature of business they wish to engage in. [illegible] real estate and outdoor sales a specialty.

MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS and Business Agents, have the following straight running concerns for sale, which they can offer upon easy terms, and at many instances their clients will trade for part of the capital required:

First-rate saloon near the Court House.

Two boot and shoe stores, sales $14,000, West Side.

Billiard hall and saloon, West Side.

Billiard hall, saloon and shooting gallery, South Side.

Fine laundry, returns $200 per week, profit, $120.

Forty large grocery stores, good running concerns, South and West Sides.

Restaurant near Court House.

Two large hotels, $2,000 and $4,000.

Saloons, West Side, all doing a profitable trade.

Three ice-cream restaurants, South and West Sides.

Two die-sinkers' and engraving businesses in the heart of the city.

Ladies' furnishing and millinery establishments, South and West Sides.

Three flour mills, city and country, first-rate.

Agricultural implement manufactory in the country.

Two brass foundries, with finishing shops, city and country.

Bitters manufactory, West Side, together with a variety of other chances. Full particulars at the Real Estate, Auction and Business Agency, Office 25 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

METAL AND WOOD SHOWCASE FACTORY for sale. Inquire at 201 Lake-st.

RETAIL STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES and lease of store, 188 West Madison-st., for sale. For particulars, apply to A. R. BRIGGS, 60 South Water-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—NEWS DEPOT with complete assortment of candies, stationery, skates, toys, &c., with lease and fixtures, for sale at a bargain. Apply on the premises, 559½ State-st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERchandise and storehouse for sale, at Chariton, Iowa, on B. & M. R. R., 130 miles west of Burlington. Business established 14 years. The best stock, the best store and the largest ready cash trade of any house in Southern Iowa, west of Ottumwa. For terms, etc., apply to J. V. FARWELL & CO., or FIELD, LEITER & CO., Chicago, or O. L. PALMER, at Chariton, Iowa.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE OF one of the best patents ever offered in this market. It is already introduced in the Eastern States and gives perfect satisfaction, and is needed by nearly every farmer. To patent right men this is a rare chance. Call at Room 12 No. 144 East Madison-st.

THE WHOLE UNITED STATES FOR SALE ON a patent baby carriage and sleigh combined. Just patented, and will be sold to pay advance on the same. Models and full particulars at the office of SCOTT & RAMPSON, 1 Major's Building, southwest corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, AT CLINTON, IOWA, for sale or exchange for city property or unimproved lands in Iowa. Inquire of DUFFIN, 163 State-st. For information, call on J. K. NIN, Postmaster, Morris, Illinois. FRANK CLENDENIN.

WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF FAMILY GROceries for sale and store to rent, with immediate possession, as the owner is about to leave the city. Apply at 322 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL BY A GENTLEMAN who thoroughly understands the business in all its departments. Has been connected with the best hotels in the country. Can furnish the best of reference if required. Address H. WHITMAN, Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant. Would accept a position in an office of any other capacity. Salary very moderate. Can give the best of references. Address A. H. BEATTY, 122 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener in a private family. Understands to make himself useful. Good recommendations given. Please address W G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TEACHER OF twenty-five years' experience in New Haven, Baltimore and other parts of the East, to commence with the first of June, as principal of a public or private school in Chicago or vicinity, at a reasonable salary. Address MARTIN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in the grocery and provision trades; willing to drive horse and make himself generally useful at anything. Good references. Address E & L, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A CARRIAGE team and driver. Address, for three days only, O K, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a hardware or paint house. Can speak German, Danish and English. Fully competent. I am willing to work and capable of making business rapid. Best city references furnished. Address BRENSTEIN, 30 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the grocery business. Best of references given. Address or call 127 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TINNER, WHERE he can have steady work the year round. Address F M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN who speaks English, in a grocery store or, indeed, something where strength is needed. Address J C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF fourteen years' general business experience. Best Canadian references. Will work in any capacity for a low salary. Address G X, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, AT striping and scroll writing and ornamental painting, by a carriage painter of 30 years' experience. Am American. A country town preferred. Address, for two weeks, P Y K, 25 North State-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUILDERS AND contractors—A person wishes for an engagement; can draw plans, take out quantities, &c., and make himself generally useful in a builder's office. Address J. M., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man to work in a private family or boarding-house, or in a hotel; will be willing to make himself generally useful. Address W. P. JOHNSON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter in a wholesale or commission house. Address or apply to HUGH HUTCHINSON, 229 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of good address, industrious habits and ability, to make a situation, with the prospect of working into a permanent business. Address, for two days, J W S, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CANADIAN girls, one as cook and the other as second girl in a private family. Can go in the country or small children; can do plain sewing. Inquire at 262 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY wishes to give lessons in the rudiments of music; children preferred. Address C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN LADY of experience, in the city, as lady's maid. Address Mrs. CARLETON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a good place as a first-rate cook, where she can have her daughter with her; the daughter is able to work. She is a good cook for a public house or private house. Apply, for three days, in the rear of 68 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady, who is accustomed to all kinds of work, and can do any kind of sewing and run any kind of sewing machine. Please address L T R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress in a private family. Good references if required. Inquire, for two days, at 29 Burton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a private family. Good references. Address X Y, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, in a first-class family, as seamstress; understands dressmaking and will be willing to assist in the care of children or some housework. Please address V E S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family, by a thoroughly competent girl. Inquire at 138 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamber and dining-room work, or to cook in a small private family. Call or address for two days, at 175 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, as cook or chambermaid; is willing and obliging. She can be seen at her present situation, 504 Indiana-av. Call from 9 to 11 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady in a small family, as housekeeper. Willing to make herself useful. Prefers a lady to be housekeeper. Can be seen at 329 Carroll-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW, TEN [illegible] of age, to do housework, or to do [illegible] where she can have her child with her; she is a good housekeeper and is a good cook. Reference if required. Address L. MOORE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, to do chamberwork; the one understands to be part of a Mrs. Bauer office, 188 Madison-st. Girls for the city and country can be obtained here.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl to do kitchen, second or general housework. Reference given if required. Address A M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls as cook and chamber maid. Good references, if required. Call for three days at 230 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, and the other as second girl. Good references given. South or North Side preferred. Inquire at 14 East Hinsdale-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. [illegible] SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. CAUTION. Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN [illegible] J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE ONLY [illegible] JUNKIN & CO., Publishers, 127 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW BOOK, by Catherine E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S HOME; or, Principles of Domestic Science. Being a guide to Economical, Healthful, Beautiful and Christian Homes. [illegible] J. B. FORD & CO., 159 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FIVE DOLLARS A DAY can be made selling Landon's Kerosene Cake [illegible] R. K. LANDON, [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO APPLY IMMEDIATELY for circular giving full description of the best article now out. Terms very liberal. ASHER, ADAMS & HIGGINS, Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—CLERGYMEN, TEACHERS and all other first class agents, to sell the best selling books before the public. For sample and territory address, with stamp, ORRIN GILBERT & CO., Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A SERIES OF fine steel engravings and photographs [illegible] Address SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT for an honest person, male or female, in every town. No capital required. [illegible] Address, with references, A. PARKS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—BOTH MALE AND female, to sell a new article, in every town in the Western States. Will pay from $100 to $200 per month. Call or address B. DUTTON, Reynolds' Block, No. 14.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' MANUAL, by Geo. E. Waring, Jr. Contains over 500 pages, and more than 100 engravings. The work will bear examination. [illegible] W. LILLEY, Publisher, 119 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE FOLDING Machine, LETTER A and LETTER B. [illegible] P. ATKINSON, 104 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND women wanted for Essex [illegible] SMAX & CO., [illegible] South Water-st.

AGENTS WANTED—POSITIVELY $50 PER WEEK, and no humbug. [illegible] G. E. STANFORD & CO., State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE [illegible] JUNKIN & CO., 127 South Clark-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED—MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., auctioneers, business and real estate agents, are requested to negotiate partnerships in the following straight-running concerns:

Agricultural implement manufactory. Capital required, $4,000.

Bitters manufactory. Capital required, $5,000.

Seal engravers and die sinkers. Capital required, [illegible]

Hotels, large and small. Capital required, $2,000 to $5,000.

Sign and house painters. Capital required, [illegible]

Billiard hall and saloon. Capital required, [illegible]

Wagon manufactory. Capital required, $2,000.

Boot and shoe stores. Capital required, $1,000 to $3,000.

Full particulars of any of the above can be obtained at their office as above.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A TOBACCO [illegible] Inquire at 83 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO TAKE a half-interest in an old established business. Profits large. Good reason for selling. Apply to FULTON, 84 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 OR $1,500 to go in business with a white glove manufacturer. Call at 123 Larrabee-st., North Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $2,000 in the best paying business in the city for the capital. It will pay $1,000 per month. Call for one week. Address R. WASHINGTON, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, to take an interest in the manufacture of an article needed in every family. Will pay 100 per cent. Call at 44 Franklin-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 to $5,000, to establish a legitimate business. Profits large and sure. Address [illegible] LaSalle-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOUR AND grain business. Address T M, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH $600 or sufficient capital [illegible] Block, 181 Madison-st., Room 11.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE liquor trade. Must have a capital of [illegible] Address [illegible] Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—WEST MADISON-ST. [illegible] corner between the river and Halsted [illegible] HESS, 131 Clark-st.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BOOK [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Decision on the Eight-Hour Question.

Ten Hours' Pay for Eight Hours' Work.

Document Preparing Showing the Extent of Johnson's Pardoning Business.

Reduction in the Number of Banks Designated as National Depositories.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

At the Cabinet meeting, yesterday, there was a full discussion of the Eight-Hour law, and it was at last concluded that the sole intent of Congress in passing it must have been to reduce the hours of labor without a reduction of pay. It was decided that in order to prevent a different interpretation by the various departments, the President should issue an executive order or proclamation prescribing that a full day's work for government employes shall be eight hours, and that for this they shall receive the pay of ten hours' labor.

JOHNSON'S PARDONING BUSINESS.

The State Department has just prepared a list of counterfeiters convicted and pardoned during Mr. Johnson's term. The total number of cases was 142. Pardons begun with the remission of two sentences on the day of Mr. Lincoln's burial, and the last was on the last day of his term. A list of pardons of those convicted of violating the internal revenue laws shows 91 cases.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, Minister to Brazil, arrived to-day, and had an interview with the President. Such arrangements will be made as will enable Mr. Blow to delay his departure till the 1st of July. Hon. C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, Minister to Copenhagen, is here, and will receive his instructions in a few days.

THE REVERDY CASE.

The Judiciary Committee had a meeting to-day, and made a further examination of the testimony already taken. A letter was read from the Hon. B. C. Cook, saying it would be impossible for him to go South on the sub-committee appointed for that purpose, and Judge Bingham was elected in his place.

A BURROWING COMBINATION.

A combination of Kentuckians is working to effect the removal of Colonel Kelly, Assessor of the Seventh Kentucky District. He is registered at the department as one of its most efficient officers. The movement is headed by Dr. Noah Moore, an applicant for the Marshalship of the State under Johnson.

MEXICO.

Signor Romero writes from the City of Mexico, under date of April 26, as follows:

[illegible]

Under date of the 3d inst., he says:

"We have just heard that both the Sinaloa rebellion and Guerrero affair have been ended, with the success of the National Government. Congress is discussing the appropriations, and matters at large look more quiet and brighter than they ever have before."

GAS EXPLOSION.

An explosion of gas occurred in the room of the Commissioner of Pensions just before office hours to-day, blowing out the doors and windows and slightly injuring two workmen who were looking for the leak in the pipe. The rooms had become partly filled with gas during the night, and upon one of the men striking a match the explosion took place. The light matter in the room took fire, but it was soon extinguished.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Commissioner Delano has returned to Washington, and was engaged in the performance of the duties this morning.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed F. A. Starring agent of the United States to examine the accounts of the consular offices.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: James M. Reed, Steubenville, Ohio; Lindley M. Cox, Thornton, Ind.; Wm. M. Kendall, Plymouth, Ind.; B. A. Read, Marshall, Mich.; John Chandler, Coldwater, Mich.

Extensive changes have been made of Postmasters by Postmaster General Creswell, of the class that does not come under the Presidential appointment.

THE PRESIDENT TO TAKE A JOURNEY.

President Grant and Secretary Cox will leave early in June for West Point, and afterward visit Boston during the Peace Jubilee.

NATIONAL DEPOSITORIES.

Secretary Boutwell has commenced a revision of the banks designated as national depositories under the law of the last session. These will be reduced fully one-half. The act of Congress provides that no National Banks shall be selected as depositories in localities where a Sub-Treasury office; but the Secretary has ascertained that the business of the government cannot be conducted efficiently with the limited means of a Sub-Treasury, and he will designate one or more banks in [illegible]

BUYING BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not at present contemplate any change in the policy of purchasing $1,000,000 worth of bonds, weekly. The bonds thus purchased are placed in the sinking fund. They will be changed from coupon to registered, as a means of greater security.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELVIDERE, Ill., May 18.

There seems to have been a tacit understanding among the sheep men that, owing to the lateness of the season and the unfavorable condition of the roads, as well as the depressed condition of the wool interest, the fair part of the meeting of the Northwestern Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association should be postponed. The annual meeting was held to-day at the Julien House, with President D. W. Gates in the chair. In the absence of Secretary Fitch, G. E. Morrow, of the *Western Rural*, was elected Secretary pro tem.

For the ensuing year, Mr. J. S. Towne, of Batavia, Ill., was elected President; T. Smith, of Dekalb, and H. Vice Presidents; E. W. Thompson, of Grove, Ill., Secretary; Dan. Kelly, of Wheaton, Ill., Treasurer, with an Executive Committee of ten.

The time and place of holding the next fair was left with the Executive Committee.

Resolutions urging Western wool-growers to send wool for exhibition at the Exposition of Wools and Woollens, at Cincinnati, August 4-7, and also recommending them to send sample locks of wool to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the use of the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the request of Commissioner Capron, were unanimously adopted.

President Towne and Messrs. Reynolds, Morrow, Kelly, Brown, Gates and Ware were appointed delegates to the exposition at Cincinnati.

The association then adjourned, and proceeded in a body to the farm of the ex-President, D. W. Gates, in order to examine his fine flock of merinos.

The attendance was small, and it is evident that the wool-growing interest is very much depressed. Many of the growers being disheartened, especially those who recently engaged in the business. Those who have passed through somewhat similar experiences, keep up a good heart and predict better times.

MICHIGAN.

Annual Session of the General Association of the Congregational Churches of the State—The Opening Sermon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, May 18.

The General Association of the Congregational Churches of Michigan opened its twenty-eighth annual session in this lively little city, of salt and lumber fame, at the Congregational Church, this evening. This body comprises one hundred and sixty-seven Churches, with a membership of ten thousand, which were very fully represented by pastors and delegates. The various denominational interests were represented by their Secretaries and agents from Boston, New York and Chicago, whose presence at these annual reunions helps to bind into one body the children of the Puritans scattered all over the continent.

The exercises opened with an anthem grandly rendered by the choir and organ, followed by Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Dr. Patton, of the *Advance*.

The opening sermon of the retiring Chairman, Rev. Dr. Morrison, President of Olivet College, from Mathew ix. 37, 38, was a review of the field and force of the work of the Church of Christ, and a call for more laborers and labor. In the State of Michigan alone there are 600,000 people who do not attend church, and even if they wished to do so, 40,000 of them could not go for want of churches to attend. After an outlook over the whole country, President M. closed with an appeal for men for the sacred office and more money for the enlargement of the schools which train them.

After the preliminary organization the association adjourned until to-morrow morning.

DETROIT, April 19.—The State Homeopathic Institute adopted resolutions demanding the establishment of a homeopathic school at Ann Arbor by the State as part of the University.

SPRINGFIELD.

Arrangements for the Reception of Vice President Colfax—Reward Offered for the Arrest of a Murderer—Removal of War Trophies—War Material for Sale, &c.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 18.

The arrangements for the reception of Vice President Colfax, who will arrive here to-morrow, are assuming important proportions. An Escort Committee, consisting of about twenty gentlemen, will leave here to-night, to meet the Vice President at Decatur, and return to this city with him, reaching here at 6 o'clock a. m. to-morrow. Upon the arrival of the train an artillery salute will be fired, and Mr. Colfax received by the Committee of Reception, which consists of all the State officers and other prominent citizens, and proceed with him to the residence of Hon. C. M. Smith. The Springfield Zouaves, Company A, Governor's Guard, will perform escort duty on the occasion. [illegible] At 10 o'clock a. m., Vice President Colfax, accompanied by the Reception Committee, will proceed to Oak Ridge Cemetery, for the purpose of visiting President Lincoln's tomb. At 8 p. m. the formal reception will take place at Representative Hall, Hon. J. C. Conkling making the reception speech. The residence of Hon. C. M. Smith will be open during the day to all ladies and gentlemen who desire to pay their respects to Mr. Colfax, as an excellent wife and sister, who accompany him.

The Governor this day issued his proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Union County, one Abraham [illegible], Jr., who brutally murdered Joseph Dodson [illegible] on the 16th day of April last. [illegible]

The records, flags, and trophies of war in the [illegible]

[illegible] hold the [illegible] on next Monday [illegible]

Case of Black-[illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

Meeting of the [illegible] Press—The Council [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

Fight Between the Police and Citizens—Troops Called—City Elections.

[illegible]

JACKSONVILLE.

Meeting of the [illegible] Blind Asylum—[illegible] for Trial.

[illegible]

OTTAWA.

Organization of the Ottawa Bank.

[illegible]